FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR GENERAL COMMENTS ON POLISH-GDR EXERCISE

LD141924 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] The joint tactical exercise of the National People's Army and the Polish Army in the northwest of the Polish People's Republic ended today with a meeting. Our reporter (Klaus Fest) spoke before the end of the exercise with the commanding general [not further identified].

[Begin recording] [Question] General, two-thirds of the joint tactical exercise is over. The comrade soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers still in fact have some tasks in overcoming difficult terrain sectors. But perhaps a few words from you as commander: what have you noted from the progress of the exercise; what is the assessment both of the military and the sociopolitical work with the comrades?

[Answer] All here in the troop formations and units have demonstrated a high level of training, have proved through their high level of readiness the value they place in their motivation on the class mission formulated by the 10th party congress. Ultimately they have put this to the test with high performances, in particular in conducting offensive actions to date in cooperation with the Polish comrades. All in all one can say that the aims set so far have all been completely met. It was a case of combat operations that make fresh demands on us because of developments to date and which, perhaps one must put it this way, as the comrade minister made the demand on us [words indistinct] and which were then realized.

[Question] And confirmation also of the fact that we give a class enemy no chance.

[Answer] Yes, this is the basic concern of the exercise. I think that the theme that was the basis of the exercise from the political point of view is [words indistinct]--and this was a complete success in the exercise--that the main thing we want to demonstrate to our class enemies--our reliable protection of peace and of socialism--was a complete success. It was stated in many talks by our soldiers, noncommissioned officers, cadets, officers, but also by the Polish comrades, that this joint basic concern is at the forefront of the joint action and the practical operations--this I can again stress--have been put to the test. There is therefore a theme and I should like to state what especially pleases us, the ability to turn this theme into action. [end recording]

ADN Reports Maneuvers Ended

LD141510 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] The joint tactical exercises of troop formations and units of the National People's Army and the Polish Army in southeast GDR and northwest Poland ended today. The participating staffs and troops reaffirmed their high standard of combat strength and fighting readiness. They demonstrated they are capable of matching the requirements of modern combat.

At field meetings, soldiers and NCO's, cadets and officers impressively demonstrated their will to defend socialism and peace reliably, by the side of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact.

During the combat operations on Polish territory, the assumed opponent brought in fresh forces in the final phase and attempted to gain the initiative. The tank troops, motorized riflemen and gunners of the fraternal armies went over to the defense. In this complicated situation, the close cooperation in strengthening the field defenses and the organization of the firing system withstood the test. The troops of the two fraternal armies displayed great readiness for action, discipline and morale in firmly defending the occupied sectors, and went over to the counterattack.

Gen Jozef Uzycki, commanding a division and chief of the Pomeranian Military District, and Maj Gen Manfred Graetz, deputy chief of the Neubrandenburg Military District, observed their military mastery. In cordial meetings with combat collectives of the National People's Army and the Polish Army, the generals thanked their comrades-in-arms for their high physical and mental alertness and accurate performance of the combat orders. The joint exercise contributed to further deepening the brotherhood-in-arms. The soldiers of the two fraternal armies once again demonstrated they were ready and capable of protecting the achievements of the working people against all attacks by the class enemy, within the socialist defense coalition. General Uzycki stressed that precisely in the current complicated situation of his country it is most important to know that one has reliable friends and comrades-in-arms in the state of the socialist community. In view of the intensified imperialist confrontation course, the motto: "Class brothers--brothers-in-arms--united and invincible," was more topical than ever.

Forty soldiers of the two fraternal armies, as well as a National People's Army tank crew and a Polish group of motorized riflemen were awarded distinctions in recognition of their exemplary performance. The tactical exercise was concluded with a field parade. In the southeast of the GDR, too, the brothers-in-arms, demonstrated, on the final day in combat, that they had mastered the weapons entrusted to them by the party of the working class with assurance. The allied units and troop formations displayed courage, a wealth of initiative and exemplary personal readiness in rebuffing the counterattack by the operational reserves of the assumed opponent. Chief of the Leipzig Military District, Lt Gen Horst Skerra observed the combat operations and talked to the soldiers. The exercise was ceremoniously concluded by a joint field meeting. Col Guenter Moeckel and Lt Col Julian Lewinski paid tribute to the high combat readiness and the skill of the participants in the exercise. The most outstanding of them were honored with distinctions. The meeting was followed by a friendly gathering where soldiers exchanged souvenirs.

More on End of Maneuvers

AU171007 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Aug 81 p 7

[CTK Berlin Dispatch: "Conclusion of Joint Military Exercise"]

[Text] Berlin, 14 Aug (CTK)--The joint tactical exercise of the formations and units of the GDR's National People's Army and the Polish People's Army in the military training area in southeastern GDR and northwestern Polish People's Republic ended on Friday. According to ADN, the staffs and units have proved that they are comprehensively coping with the high requirements of modern combat, and demonstrated a high standard of combat ability. The soldiers' performances showed that they are both prepared and able to protect the working people's achievements in the Socialist Defense Coalition. Division Gen Jozef Uzycki, commander of the Pomeranian Military District of the Polish People's Army, stressed at the conclusion of the exercise on Polish territory that especially at present, with the complicated situation in Poland, it is most important to know that there are reliable friends and comrades-in-arms in the socialist countries. In view of imperialism's increased endeavor to achieve a confrontation, it is more than ever valid that class brothers and brothers-in-arms are invincible in their unity.

CONTINUING SOVIET MANEUVERS 'THREAT' TO POLAND

AU161440 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Tirana, 16 Aug (ATA)--Successive military Soviet manoeuvres with the participation of the armies of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty member countries, are going on in the territory of Poland, in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, in the Baltic Sea and elsewhere. The intensity of these manoeuvres and the participation in them of troops and war means are among the greatest since the Second World War.

As the information means of the Soviet revisionists and of other countries of Eastern Europe report, there are ten days now since the large-scale naval manoeuvres continue in the Baltic, where the Soviet social-imperialists, apart from 60 permanent warships they keep there, have established 20 other warships, which have come from the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean and Murmansk. The landing Soviet troops of naval infantry have imitated landing operations in large-scale in the coasts of Poland, which are combined with the operations of tank units from the land. These operations are accompanied by the two biggest aircraft carriers, "Kiev" and "Leningrad" of the Soviet social-imperialists. Meanwhile, ADN agency of East Germany reports that the joint military manoeuvres conducted in south-eastern territory of East Germany and in north-western ones of Poland ended.

All this threatening and dangerous activity of the Soviet social-imperialists, the concentration of "punitive" troops of the Warsaw Treaty comprise a general threat to all Europe, the vassal countries and Poland in particular, where the situation continues to be turbulent and confused. Being unable to put Poland under control with the other means of pressure and out of fear that it can break loose from the zone of Russian influence, the Soviet social-imperialists are ever greatly resorting to the threat of military invasion and use of strength. To this testifies also that fact that the two main revisionist Polish leaders, Kania and Jaruzelski were urgently called in Crimea where Brezhnev is to make them other pressures. In the mean time, the situation in Poland continues to be tense and turbulent, the economic crisis has reached the climax; perspectives are very gloomy. All this situation is a direct consequence of the revisionist course of the Polish leadership, of the general confusion in the political, economic and social life. Moreover, the Polish people is under the continuous threat of the occupying Soviet boot, something which worsens the situation even more.

ZERI I POPULLIT COMMENTS ON NEUTRON BOMB

AU151854 Tirana ATA in English 1720 GMT 15 Aug 81

["New Escalation of Imperialist Blackmail and Threat"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 15 Aug (ATA)--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article commenting on the decision of U.S. President Reagan to pass from the experiementation into the serial production by U.S. imperialism of the neutron bomb.

In order to exercise their dictate from the positions of strength in their hegemonic and neocolonialist policy against the peoples and sovereign countries, as is seen, U.S. imperialism, the war strategists of the Pentagon, in their rivalry for military superiority with Soviet social-imperialism, consider as insufficient those stocks of armaments and continental and intercontinental nuclear warhead missiles. Their criminal and inhuman nature knows no limit. A constituent part of this nature of a superpower, of this character, is also their constant escalation of blackmail and threat, the increase of their arsenals with new mass extermination weapons so that they be as effective as possible in the new tragedy they are preparing for mankind, if the latter will allow them to do so.

After pointing out the opposition this decision has caused and after speaking of the demonstrations of the broad masses of the people in various countries of the world, the newspaper continues further on:

The decision of the U.S. imperialists to produce the neutron bomb, for different reasons and from various positions, was opposed everywhere in the world, not only by the peoples, by the working masses, but also by the Atlantic allies of Washington. The European allies of the United States, for instance, have expressed, in this or that way, their reservations for this step of U.S. imperialism.

The Soviet social-imperialists the newspaper continues, reacted immediately proceeding from their positions. The vocabulary used on this occasion is harsh and the tone threatening. According to them, the whole concern in regard to the production by U.S. imperialism of the neutron bomb should be seen in the fact that it "upsets the strategic equilibrium" between the United States and the Soviet Union. They describe the neutron bomb as an "inhuman weapon" and "condemn" its production.

Thus, their opposition has nothing in common with that of the peoples. This is also seen in the fact that the Soviet social-imperialists themselves have experimented this weapon, describing it no longer as "inhuman." Now they stress that they will not remain "indifferent." In this context, "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" organ of the Ministry of Defence of the Soviet Union reiterated these days Brezhnev's statements that "The economy, science and technology are ready to ensure the Soviet production of any kind of weapons." Stressing that the question is for the neutron bomb, it continues to say that "the Soviet Union has tested this weapon." As is seen, the same logic acts both for U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism. It legalizes any action no matter how criminal it is, suffice it serves their interests and must not leave the rival to gain superiority in the military field because such a thing leads to the weakening of each others' positions in the rivalries for world hegemony.

The only ones, perhaps in the entire world, that gave free way to their satisfaction in regard to the decision of President Reagan to produce the neutron bomb, are the Chinese leaders. What Reagan himself, for different reasons, did not dare to say, was completed by the XINHUA agency which points out that "The bomb is an important ahcievement for the defence and security of West Europe." The Chinese social-imperialists, these close allies of U.S. imperialism, who want to kindle the flames of war in Europe, zealously fan these flames. Certainly, there are a series of accounts which the Chinese social-imperialists make in their own interest.

The continuous and arrogant actions of the superpowers in their frenzied atomic race, the newspaper concludes, are clearly showing the peoples of the world how deceiving are the endless plans and schemes, conferences and talks that are going on for years on end about the alleged disarmament. They are forces that aim at forcing the other peoples and countries to legalize the nuclear monopoly of the United States and the Soviet Union, to submit to their nuclear blackmail.

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY OUTPUT PLAN OVERFULFILLED--The collectives of the electricity generating sector are reporting new successes. The electricity output plan for the January-July period was fulfilled 114.8 percent. Appreciating the importance of exports as a source of foreign currency, the working people of this sector exceeded the electricity export plan by 31 percent. In addition, production costs were reduced 8 million leks over and above the planned quota during the first half of this year. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Aug 81 AU]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES LEBANESE COMMUNIST LEADER

AU141847 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Varna, 14 Aug (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, met the chairman of the Lebanese Communist Party, Mr Nigula al-Shawi, who is on vacation here.

During the talks, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two party leaders' informed each other of the activities of the BCP and the Lebanese Communist Party and exchanged views on some topical problems of the international situation and the communist and the workers movements. Special attention was paid to the constantly exacerbating situation in the Middle East and especially in Lebanon, where in the result of the imperialist-supported aggressive moves of Israel a real threat is created for peace and security in the area. It was underlined that special measures should be urgently taken to make the Israeli aggressor comply with the norms of the international law and the UN Charter and to stop its rude interference in the internal affairs of that independent and sovereign Arab country.

Mr Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed the principled and invariable position of Bulgaria in support of the struggle of the Arab peoples and against imperialism, Zionism and defeatism, for restoring the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state, as well as to the struggle of the Lebanese national patriotic forces to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Mr Nigula al-Shawi, expressed satisfaction with the remarkable successes achieved by the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the BCP in the construction of the developed socialist society.

The two party leaders reaffirmed the determination of the BCP and the Lebanese Communist Party to proceed in developing the fraternal relations between the two parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

SYRIAN PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES IN VARNA

AU151836 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Khalid Bakdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Bulgaria today on a holiday.

He was welcomed at Varna Airport by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and by Dimitur Popov, first secretary of Varna Okrug Party Committee.

BABRAK KARMAL THANKS ZHIVKOV FOR GREETINGS

AU141322 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council, has received a message from Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in which he has expressed warm gratitude for the greetings on the occasion of the third anniversary of the people's democratic revolution.

We value your support of our just struggle, the message reads. We are struggling for the construction of a new and progressive society based on social justice and free of any exploitation of man by man.

The message expresses confidence that the fraternal relations and cooperation between our peoples, parties and governments will continue to develop for the strengthening of the forces of progress, peace and social justice, and for the victory of the people's masses under the banner of internationalism.

USSR FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER VOLDEMAR LEIN VISITS

AU141946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] On 14 August Voldemar Lein, USSR minister of food industry, who is visiting Bulgaria, arrived in Stara Zagora. He was cordially greeted by Mincho Tabakov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the okrug's People's Council and other Stara Zagora Okrug party and state leaders and economic figures. The Soviet guest visited the nonalcoholic drinks plant and the Zagorka Brewery, where he was briefed on the collectives' successes.

ZHIVKOV MEETS PORTUGUESE CP SECRETARY GENERAL

AU151915 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Varna, 15 Aug (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met the secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, Mr Alvaro Cunhal, who is on vacation in Bulgaria.

During the meeting the two party leaders informed each other of the work of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Portuguese Communist Party at the present stage. They exchanged views on important topical international issues and on the international communist and workers movement.

Stressing the successes achieved in the struggle of the working people and the peoples for democracy, national independence and socialism, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Alvaro Cunhal expressed along with this their grave concern over the deterioration of the international situation and the continuing dangerous arms race. In this connexion they denounced firmly the U.S. decision to start production of neutron arms, aimed at unilateral military superiority and posing before the world peace a new and grave trial.

It was underlined that with the decision on production of neutron weapons the U.S. Government is shouldering a grave responsibility for the further exacerbation of the international situation and that the U.S. moves are creating a real threat of eventual deployment of the new deadly neutron arms for mass extermination in Europe, which threatens not only the all-European security but the security of some European states specifically.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Alvaro Cunhal underlined the firm determination of the BCP and the Portuguese Communist Party to continue the struggle for preservation and deepening of detente. They stressed the enormous significance of the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states which are in the interest of all nations and form a sound basis for achieving lasting peace and understanding in the world.

The leaders of the BCP and the Portuguese Communist Party underlined the necessity of strengthening the cohesion of the world communist and workers movement and of unity of action and cooperation of all the anti-imperialist, progressive and peace forces in the struggle for peace and disarmament, for freedom and independence of the peoples.

LAOS' KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ARRIVES FOR VACATION

AU151835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, arrived in Varna today. He will be vacationing in Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and Council of Ministers chairman.

He was welcomed at Varna Airport by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug party committee.

LUKANOV-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FINLAND

AU161905 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 17 Aug (BTA)--A Bulgarian economic delegation, led by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, left on a business visit to Finland, Sweden and Norway today.

KUBADINSKI-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TANZANIA

AU151426 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] A Bulgarian economic delegation led by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Tanzanian Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, left for Tanzania today to attend the fourth session of the committee.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia Airport by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by other officials.

LEADERS ATTEND CHILDREN'S 'BANNER FOR PEACE' ASSEMBLY

AU151912 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Summary] A Sofia-81 meeting of the International Children "Banner for Peace" Assembly opened in Sofia tonight. "Ognyan Doynov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov and other prominent cultural figures, and the honorary guests to the assembly attended the meeting." A large cultural program was performed.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO REVIEWS FILIPOV'S WORKS

AU141300 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 13 August on pages 3 and 4 carries a 4,000-word review by Associate Professor Kolyo Kolev of a compendium of speeches and articles by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, entitled "Triumph of the Leninist April Line."

The review stresses that "Filipov's works make a profound and precise analysis of the progressive social transformations which have taken place during the April years, and outline the comprehensive and great deeds of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and his remarkable theoretical and practical contribution to social development." Further, the review stresses Filipov's concern with raising the standard of living in Bulgaria, increasing the intellectualization of social production and intensifying the "comprehensive cooperation and coming together of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR as an example of a new type of interstate relations.

BRIEFS

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY--A cooperation plan was signed in Sofia today between the Bulgarian National Health Ministry and the Hungarian Ministry of Health for the period 1981-85. During the forthcoming 5 years relations will develop in the production of medical equipment, in the construction of health institutions, in health education, in the training of medical cadres and in the exchange of specialists. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 13 Aug 81 AU]

MISHO MISHEV AT CELEBRATION--On 16 August Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, took part in a celebration at Vasilovo village in the southwest Rhodopes Mountains, marking the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgaria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 16 Aug 81 AU]

DAILY, RADIO DENOUNCE U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

'Very Dangerous Situation'

AU141430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "On the Pillory of Nations"]

[Text] Voices condemning the American administration's decision to start producing neutron bombs are coming from all over the world. "It is another dangerous step toward feverish armament," said Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Ullsten. "The production of the neutron bomb is a step toward the insane idea of waging so-called limited war," declared the leader of the British Labor Party, Foot. Indian Prime Minister Ghandi referred in this context to the proliferation of new types of weapons as a "grave threat to peace." Communists and the world progressive and democratic public are protesting the U.S. Administration's ominous decision. American imperialism is finding itself once again on the pillory of nations.

Only incorrigible advocates of the cold war have given their support to the United States in this matter. Beijing was the first to do so, followed by those reactionary forces in the world and Western Europe in particular that reject the very idea of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Springer's DIE WELT, as the only West German daily of any significance, came to the unbelievable conclusion that the neutron bomb decision has allegedly "substantially lessened the peril of war in Europe." Playing the same tune are a few British rightwing newspapers, which call Reagan's decision a "good thing" or a "foresighted step." Other influential West European bourgeois newspapers, however, point out that Reagan's decision "came at a wrong time and with untenable arguments" (FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE) and that it will undoubtedly make the further progress of disarmament policy at all levels more difficult" (GENERAL-ANZEIGER). The DAILY MIRROR has noted that the American President did not consult anyone but his own Cabinet and that he disdainfully informed his allies only after having made the decision. This British daily with the widest circulation says indignantly that "President Reagan should be reminded that he is dealing with his allies and not with his air traffic controllers."

The common denominator of the expressions of fear triggered by the American decision to produce neutron weapons is the fact that it constitutes a real threat to peace and to the existence of mankind.

First, every decision to produce a new type of a mass destruction weapon inevitably sets off a reaction and, subsequently, a new round in the arms race. However, the security of states does not rest in a constantly growing stockpile of mass destruction weapons but, on the contrary, in their limitation. The United States' endeavor to gain military and strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and to deal with it "from a position of strength" by producing ever new types of weapons has always in the past proved futile. The Soviet Union has always managed to respond to the American blackmail and the balance has been restored. That was true of the atomic and hydrogen bomb and there is no doubt that if it becomes necessary the Soviet Union will again find an answer to the latest American challenge. This would naturally entail raising the level of the arms race even higher and a greater risk of war. And that is at variance with mankind's vital interest.

Second, the decision to produce neutron bombs proves the U.S. military circles' permanent orientation toward waging a "total war," involving the simultaneous use of conventional, nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. Such an orientation poses the threat of apocalypse to the world.

Third, the decision was made within the framework of a broader and long-term American military strategy reckoning with the possibility of so-called limited nuclear warfare, limited primarily to the European Continent. The production of neutron bombs must also be seen in connection with the imminent change in the stationing of American troops and their transfer to the borders of Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

Those plans, which coincidentally surfaced just recently, confirm the Pentagon's intention to implement the doctrine of so-called forward-based defense, which is aimed against the socialist countries, to deliver an unexpected blow with the use of nuclear weapons. Neutron bombs play an important role in this respect. By virtue of their properties, they are literally predestined for deployment in Europe.

The New York TIMES has incidentally admitted that "specialists in Washington judge that the only suitable area for using the 'enhanced radiation weapons' (neutron bombs) is a battleground in Europe and, therefore, the decision to produce them almost automatically leads to the decision to deploy this weapon in Western Europe." True, the U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has declared that for the time being the neutron bombs allegedly are not to be deployed outside American territory, but the very use of the phrase "for the time being" indicates that it will only be a question of time before the United States tries to smuggle those weapons into Europe.

The clumsy efforts of the American representatives to conceal their actual plans are as transparent as the attempts of some West European politicians to claim that the American decision has no bearing on Europe. The weapons selected as the carriers of the neutron bombs are the Lance missiles and the 200-mm atomic howitzers, both of which are already in Europe. The neutron warheads can be transported from the United States to Europe within a short period of time. The fact that the White House did not consult on its adventurous decision with its allies serves as a warning to those in Western Europe who claim that before deploying the neutron warheads in Europe the United States would allegedly heed the view of its NATO allies.

This places the whole world and Western Europe in particular in a vary dangerous situation. The United States has never experienced the suffering and destruction of world wars on its territory. Its losses in human lives have been minimal when compared with those of Europe. Materially the American monopolies have even profited from wars. It seems that influential circles in the United States indulge in the illusion that in the future this might be the case as well.

The American militarists would like to turn the territories of their allies in Europe into a shield that would be the target of blows and from behind which they would be able to brandish the sword of "limited nuclear warfare." More and more people in Western Europe are realizing this and actively joining the peace movement and protests against the United States' warmongering policy.

The decision to produce neutron bombs will undoubtedly reinforce the constantly growing resistance to the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. That is apparently also why U.S. Secretary of State Haig opposed the "timing" of the decision. He was not at all concerned about the crux of the matter--he approved of the production of the N-bomb. He merely wanted to avoid the anticipated protests. Willy-nilly, he thus cynically admitted that the American administration is ready to use a whole arsenal of deceptions vis-a-vis its own allies only to assert its goals.

It is of vital necessity that the European nations erect a barrier against such a policy, especially since there are realistic possibilities for putting an end to the arms race and carrying on the promising path initiated by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are ready to do everything that is essential toward this end. On our side there is a resolute determination to do everything to reduce armaments and the risk of war.

As Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak stressed during their recent Crimea meeting, "Europe deserves a better fate than to become once again a battleground, perhaps even with the use of the most destructive types of weapons.... The future of Europe depends on how the foundations of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems are consolidated and developed there, on the political peace efforts and on practical actions, especially by the European nations themselves."

'Power of Public Opinion'

LD152212 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] President Reagan's announcement earlier this week that he was ordering the manufacture and stockpiling of neutron weapons came as no great surprise. A shock, yes, but, a surprise, no, for components for the new horror weapons have been in production for some time and only last February as the present U.S. military buildup moved into high gear that country's defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, declared that a serious rethink on plans to shelve the bomb was under way. And so given the current political climate and President Reagan's saber-rattling policy it was really all a matter of time before the potentially disastrous decision was made. Or perhaps we should say timing. Reagan's decision was made public on the very day when millions of people throughout the world were observing the 36th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima and pledging themselves anew to the struggle to ban all nuclear weapons for all time.

As a leading member of Britain's Communist Party, Gerry Pocock, pointed out, this shows Reagan's cynical contempt for the peace movement. It also shows a clear contempt for America's European Atlantic allies whose countries make up what the American jargon calls the European operations' theater, the American controlled battleground for fighting American wars as far away from America as possible.

To quote Adm Gene Larocque, a former Pentagon strategic planner once again: We Americans fought World War I in Europe; we fought World War II in Europe, and if you dammit let us we'll fight World War III in Europe. In other words, Britain along with the other European NATO countries means hardly anything else but an expendable American frontline in a war which many people in U.S. military circles would dearly like to provoke.

Although President Reagan has claimed that the neutron bomb is not to be deployed in Europe as yet, it is a foregone conclusion that Europe is where these bombs are meant to be. The European theater of operations is what they were designed for. And once deployed on this continent, they will greatly increase the possibility of an outbreak of a nuclear war. Many military men view neutron weapons as a soft option, a conventionalization of atomic warfare, and this kind of mentality can only lower the threshold of the outbreak of a dreadful holocaust. Such a holocaust is something that nobody in their right mind, East or West, can really want.

As you heard in Radio Prague's broadcast this week, people here in Czechoslovakia, on the other side of America's frontline, have been quick to voice their profound protests against this latest round of the arms race. But the most effective protests can come in the countries of Western Europe where the neutron weapons are due to be deployed. One enormous protest demonstration in London is already planned for 24 October. A mobilization of public opinion is vital for as the MORNING STAR newspaper wrote in an editorial this week, public opinion defeated President Carter's plans to escalate the number of nuclear arms in Europe with the neutron bomb, and it will be the power of public opinion against Reagan's plans which decides whether this new weapon is ever introduced to Europe and dismissed from the United States.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON BERLIN WALL ANNIVERSARY

AU141225 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Aug 81 p 6

[Petr Vana Berlin dispatch: "A Lesson for the 'Troublemakers'; on the 20th Anniversary of Measures for Protecting GDR Borders"]

[Text] It is 20 years since 13 August 1961, when measures were taken to protect the GDR's state borders in Berlin--measures which have gone down in history as an anti-imperialist rampart.

The imperialist cold war strategy of those times, aimed at an open confrontation with the forces of socialism and peace, suffered a decisive defeat. This experience is all the more topical today, when the reactionary circles are again attempting to direct development away from detente in the direction of confrontation. If, 20 years ago, the socialist countries preserved peace by their determined stand and prevented the building of the new society in the GDR from being undermined, then it is obvious that today, too, they will do everything to maintain peace and to ward off attempts to weaken the socialist community.

Despite the hope of international detente which spread among the European public in the middle of the fifties, the specter of war loomed again toward the end of 1960 and at the beginning of 1961. West German imperialism used all possible means to try to halt the building of the first state of workers and peasants on German soil. In preparing for day "X," when "the Bundeswehr would march in through the Brandenburg Gate," as the West German paper INDUSTRIEKURIER wrote at the time, Adenauer's CDU did not hesitate--under the protection of NATO and particularly of the United States--to apply all possible means of economic and psychological warfare and ideological subversion, or to start rattling NATO and FRG arms on the borders with the GDR, as well as Czechoslovakia.

The aggressive goals of those times are known. They do not differ in the least from the present plans of the United States and NATO to build launching pads for new American missiles in Western Europe, or to shift U.S. divisions close to the borders with the GDR and the CSSR, a mere 30 kilometers away.

Blasting Cap Rendered Harmless

Let us return to events 20 years ago. The peculiar political and geographic position of West Berlin, and particularly the open border with the GDR's capital and thus also between the capitalist system and the socialist community, were being enormously abused by the reactionary circles of Western countries. It was from there that 80 secret services of the capitalist world sent out their agents. The worst forms included subversion and terror, trade with people, and the recruitment of professional manpower, doctors, engineers and other experts. Hundreds of thousands of GDR citizens had already been enticed in various ways to the FRG. The open border also enabled currency machinations and the black market to flourish. The GDR national economy suffered more than DM120 billion worth of damage.

The securing of the GDR borders on 13 August made it possible to continue developing West Berlin's role as a "front city," as the "cheapest atomic bomb," as the detonator which threatened to turn the cold war into a hot one.

Peace and Socialism Are Not a Gift

This defeat of subversive imperialist plans in Berlin was effected on the basis of a joint decision of the Warsaw Pact countries. The conference of their top representatives adopted a resolution to ensure the security of socialist countries and to introduce a protection of the border between West Berlin and the GDR which would thwart subversive activity. The preparation and course of these measures were directed by Comrade Erich Honecker, then deputy chairman of the GDR's National Defense Council.

On Sunday, 13 August 1961, the Workers Militia of Berlin and of the Potsdam and Frankfurt-Oder regions formed a living barrier along the 46-km border between the GDR metropolis and West Berlin. With the participation of other GDR Armed Forces, as well as the Soviet Union's state of preparedness, this border was closed in a matter of a few hours and the protection of the border with the FRG was also strengthened. Entry was still possible at several border crossings, in keeping with the instructions of GDR bodies. In essence this is the situation to this very day. At the same time the peculiarities of West Berlin, including transit routes to the FRG which were later anchored in the quadripartite agreement, are being respected.

The socialist countries' determination at that time has contributed to the collapse of cold war policy and a more realistic way of thinking in the West. This development has also made it possible to push through the principles of the inviolability of borders, of sovereignty, equality, noninterference and normalization of international relations built within the framework of peaceful coexistence. This was also reflected in the treaties concluded by the USSR, Poland, the GDR and CSSR with the FRG, as well as in the Helsinki Final Act.

The connection between the protection of the state borders of the GDR and of the entire socialist community on one side, and peaceful coexistence on the other, should be particularly borne in mind by those who are now attempting to change the established balance of forces into a supremacy of the West--by those who think that they could again act from the position of strength against the world of socialism.

Despite the positive results of the past years, the most reactionary circles of the United States, the FRG and other NATO countries have not abandoned their plans, as can be seen from the systematic provocations that are leaving traces of blood on the borders with the GDR, and from the joint efforts to restore to West Berlin--the "broken shop window of the West"--its former role of a frontier city. The arsenal of imperialist centers does not lack any of the economic cold war instruments, or ideological subversion and plans for evoking a civil war, or support for the counterrevolutionary elements, as we can now witness in Poland. The West German calls for a "reich within the borders of 1937" are aimed not only against the GDR, but also against Poland and against the entire socialist community. But today the possibilities for realizing such and similar goals are even smaller than they were 20 years ago.

A Powerful Base of Successes

The past two decades have brought both an upsurge of peace forces and--and particularly--that of their main detachment, the socialist community. For the GDR they have been the years when it broke through the blockade and was received into the United Nations as a member with full rights. In 1961 only 12 states maintained diplomatic relations with it; last year the figure was 131. Everybody walking along Unter den Linden Avenue up to the Brandenburg Gate, or who sets out from Alexander Square, the center of Berlin, along Karl Marx Avenue, or else visits any other GDR city, can convince himself of the bold progress achieved by the society under the SED's leadership during the 20 years. Since 1961 the national income has risen from M72 billion to M182 billion last year. Construction has even trebled. In the last 10 years alone, 4.5 million citizens--that means every fourth citizen--moved into a new or a modernized apartment.

If only to preserve these values, the GDR is consistently acting to prevent war from ever again emanating from German soil. Of course, it is also strengthening its defense; because the secure protection of the western border reflects the experience that the revolution can develop only if it is also capable of defending itself.

PRESS VIEWS RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

AU140703 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 13 August 1981 on page 7 carries a 1,400-word CTK Warsaw dispatch on the conclusion of the Second PZPR Central Committee Plenum held in Warsaw, entitled "The Actions of 'Solidarity' Exacerbated the Situation." After listing the chairmen of the 13 "problem commissions" approved by the PZPR Central Committee, the dispatch gives a 500-word account of the resolution adopted at the close of the session. This summary is followed by a 350-word account of the plenum speech by Politburo member Siwak. The CTK dispatch cites Siwak on cases of people being fired for refusing to join Solidarity and on "acts of violence" against workers who refuse to strike; quotes his question asking who it was who permitted the use of state-owned vehicles and fuel during the recent street demonstration in Warsaw and the plastering of walls with antigovernment slogans in Gdansk; and reports his endorsement of compulsory deliveries by farmers to the state as a way of forestalling "hunger marches" as well as his criticism of the "pernicious methods" that were "imposed" on the party, "such as the elimination of old, experienced communists in the election campaign."

As a result, people have reportedly got into the leadership "who have never had party interests at heart." The dispatch then quotes Siwak's appeal calling for "cleansing the party ranks of people whose ideology is alien to us" and cites his criticism of various occurrences at the recent party congress and of the fact that "in the party there are many Solidarity functionaries preaching a different ideology than the party and waging a struggle against the party--and we let them keep their membership cards." In concluding, the CTK dispatch summarizes in 300 words Stanislaw Kania's closing speech at the session, quoting him also on the "inevitability of a bloody confrontation," should the "dangerous" development of the situation in Poland persist.

Attached to the report on the PZPR Central Committee plenum is a 150-word CTK dispatch on the Gdansk session of Solidarity's National Concultative Commission, which dismisses as a "token gesture" its resolution calling on Solidarity members to refrain from strikes and demonstrations up to Solidarity's forthcoming congress, and another 150-word CTK dispatch on "Anti-Soviet Provocations" in Poland. This dispatch reports the case of a group of Katowice steelworks employees who were "printing, at the request of the local 'Solidarity' branch, materials with antistate and anti-Soviet contents" and against whom legal proceedings have been initiated; and the apprehension of a citizen who reportedly wanted to "destroy" a memorial for Soviet soldiers buried at (Walecz-Bukowna).

On the same page, RUDE PRAVO also carries a 150-word Jan Lipavsky commentary, entitled "A Bomb Alarm." Lipavsky mockingly reports on his commentary on the bomb alert that interrupted Solidarity's 11 August session in Gdansk, noting that instead of opting for "a heroic death for the sake of their just cause," the Solidarity leadership "took to its heels." There are several "versions" of the incident, according to Lipavsky, one of them being that "the 'Solidarity' leaders, either before their session or in its course, themselves 'made up' the bomb scare and were simply fooling the Gdansk newspapers and thus also the public."

Prague PRACE in Czech on 12 August 1981 on page 2 carries a 700-word commentary by J. Hromadko entitled "Against the Dangerous Game." Commenting on the latest strikes and street demonstrations in Poland, Hromadko notes that "forces hostile to socialism are bringing the crisis to a head and are doing everything to prevent stabilization and the implementation of truly effective measures to solve the difficulties." The latest protest actions as well as Solidarity's suspension of its talks with the government are, according to the author, "malevolent acts designed to contribute to forcing through the political goals of 'Solidarity' leaders, who strive to weaken the government and are getting ready behind the trade unionists' backs to take over power." Solidarity, Hromadko goes on to say, "is doing practically nothing for economic renewal, and its functionaries are giving evidence of just the opposite." That was demonstrated, according to Hromadko, by the "unprecedented brute force" allegedly applied against those workers and miners who refused to take part in the recent "provocative" strike in the Katowice Voivodship. Commenting further on the latest street demonstrations and strikes, Hromadko suspects that they were timed for the postcongress period to prevent Polish communists from "finally concentrating their forces not on the past but on the future, on leading the country out of the crisis as fast as possible." He also views the "fomenting of tension" in connection with Solidarity's forthcoming congress and the attempts to "fully assert the destructive line" there. That which is "an attractive program for the absolute majority of Poles--overcoming the crisis through responsible work in building the country," Hromadko goes on to say, is "an alarming prospect" for the "antisocialist forces in the 'Solidarity' leadership." That is why they "take demagogic advantage" of the supply problems and "kindle strikes" and "escalate chaos." However, more and more Poles wish calm and order, according to Hromadko. The demand "to thwart the dangerous game of the 'Solidarity' leaders" is, therefore, "growing stronger and stronger," he says in conclusion.

RADIO REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH SWAPO LEADER NUJOMA

LD152310 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] For our final item, let us turn to the situation in southern Africa. Alarming news is reaching us daily. The racist regime in South Africa is trying by force to smash progressive developments in this part of the world. It transpired that preparations are underway to wage war on Angola. It is estimated that 60,000 South African soldiers are posed on the border between Namibia and Angola. The racists are using Namibia, which they occupy unlawfully, as a springboard for their acts of aggression. Erika Lange had an opportunity to talk to the president of the Namibia Liberation Organization, SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], Sam Nujoma.

[Begin recording] [Question] Sam Nujoma, what is SWAPO concentrating on in its struggle to achieve independence for your country in the current situation?

[Answer] [Voice in English fading to German translation] Well, SWAPO as a liberation movement has its own program and plans of action aimed at stepping up the armed struggle and increasing political activity to mobilize the masses. Equally, we are planning to widen our political and diplomatic activities in the international arena. It is our aim to isolate the Pretoria racist regime completely and to expose the imperialist maneuvers and tricks in support of South Africa.

[Question] SWAPO is the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people. How is SWAPO supported by its people?

[Answer] Well, the Namibian people as a whole, with the exception of a few puppets, want to be free. SWAPO can rely on the support of the Namibian people because it is fighting on their behalf. Naturally, this task is not easy. It has exacted many sacrifices. Pretoria has enacted special repressive legislation, for example the act on terrorism, the emergency law, the police law.

[Question] SWAPO is preparing people in the refugee camps in Angola and Zambia for independence.

[Answer] Well, the main fact is that once a country is to be liberated the people need a better life, they need schools, hospitals, they need food, clothing, a higher living standard. All this needs to be done after liberation. It calls for trained cadres, people above all with technical and college training. We need them for industry and agriculture, the public health and education system of free Namibia. Many socialist countries are helping us, for instance the Soviet Union, GDR and Bulgaria. SWAPO also looks after Namibians in the refugee camps. They are mainly elderly people, women and children and not, as some Western media claim, SWAPO fighters. Our organization is helping these refugees to organize health services. We are setting up schools and helping them get training. We have set up tailors' shops, weaving facilities, driving schools, and workshops for mechanics. Day in and day out, South African racists are attacking the refugee camps. But the Africans, the Organization of African Unity, and the frontline states keep helping the Namibian people and give them material aid. We are certain of the support of the socialist countries, above all the GDR. The reality is this: Whether South Africa's rulers want it or not, Namibia will be free. [end recording]

HONECKER CONGRATULATES CASTRO ON BIRTHDAY

AU141025 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba:

Highly esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz:

I convey my fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on your 55th birthday.

The victorious struggle of the Cuban people for their national liberation and for the building of socialism in Cuba is inseparably linked with your person, dear Comrade Fidel. As an outstanding revolutionary and consistent internationalist you have earned significant credit in the communist world movement, in strengthening the community of socialist countries and in the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples.

The outstanding successes in shaping the socialist social order which have been achieved under your leadership in constant confrontation with the policy of the most aggressive forces of imperialism have gained high international respect for Cuba and for its principled socialist foreign policy.

I express my sincere thanks and my high appreciation for your active contribution to shaping the fraternal relations between the PCC and the SED and between our friendly states and peoples.

I assure you of the GDR's solidarity in the struggle of the Cuban people to build socialism and defend their fatherland in future, too.

I wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrade Fidel Castro, further great successes in your responsible work, best health and creative vigor.

BRIEFS

MEETINGS WITH SWAPO PRESIDENT--Berlin, 10 Aug (ADN)--Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, had a friendly meeting today with Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO. Earlier Sam Nujoma had been received by Kurt Krueger, secretary general of the Solidarity Committee, during which Nujoma reported on topical aspects of the fight for liberation by the Namibian people. Questions of further Solidarity support for SWAPO were also discussed. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1334 GMT 10 Aug 81 LD]

PRICES FOR RAW MATERIALS INCREASE--The price development on the world market also has a negative effect on the GDR economy. After all, the GDR consumed raw materials worth M160 million daily last year of which 49 percent had to be imported. It is especially the increase in prices for energy raw materials which will confront the GDR economy with great challenges in the future. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1105 GMT 8 Aug 81 DW]

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT--The LPG peasants in the GDR have begun harvest work on the last third of the area sown to grain. In Neurrandenburg, Potsdam, Frankfurt/Oder, Cuttbus and Leipzig Bezirke, only one-fourth of the area sown to grain remains to be harvested. Yesterday grain had been harvested and brought into storage from more than 1,634,000 hectares. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0505 GMT 14 Aug 81 DW]

CATCH CROP PLANTING--Summer catch crops have been planted on more than 68 percent of the area slated for these crops. Straw has been cleared from nearly 73 percent of the harvested grainfields. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1732 GMT 11 Aug 81 DW]

ENERGY SAVINGS--According to State Secretary Heinz Ziergiebel, the 5.4 percent increase in GDR goods production during the first half of 1981 was attained with a simultaneous reduction in primary energy consumption by 1.1 percent. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0505 GMT 13 Aug 81 DW]

MEMORIAL FOR REVOLUTIONARY LEADER--The SED Central Committee paid tribute today at a wreath-laying ceremony to the memory of the revolutionary leader of the German working class, Karl Liebknecht. Politburo members Paul Verner, secretary of the Central Committee, and Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, and other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee observed a minute of silence at Karl Liebknecht's grave on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of his birth. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 13 Aug 81 LD]

RADIO, DAILY DISCUSS ASPECTS OF U.S. NEUTRON BOMB

Military Expert Interviewed

LD152110 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 15 Aug 81

["168 Hours" political magazine program]

[Text] An event which has evoked much response in international life has been Ronald Reagan's decision to order the mass production of the neutron bomb. The U.S. decision has evoked shock and concern everywhere in the world. We have provided detailed information on the press response in various countries. The fundamental question is whether the neutron weapon represents a threat to us primarily from the military or from the political aspect. This is the topic of Ivan Bedoe's interview with our military expert, Lt Col Dr Elek Seboek:

[Begin recording] [Bedoe] We have already heard a great deal about what the neutron bomb is. In fact even the layman knows that the neutron bomb is a small atom bomb, or, more precisely, a small hydrogen bomb, whose radiation is much greater and whose explosive force is relatively smaller. In other words, it destroys people, living creatures, animals, while in effect leaving buildings, implements, objects and weapons untouched, causing most destruction in the immediate vicinity of the explosion.

We also know that it is not a bomb in the military sense of the word but that either the warhead of a missile or an artillery shell carries this nuclear charge. What is worth discussing, however, is the sort of danger which this represents for us. It is often said that the real danger with the neutron weapon is that it lowers the nuclear threshold -- the margin of the danger of a nuclear war. What does this mean?

[Seboek] What it means in effect is that the neutron explosive charge is not a strategic weapon -- one that encompasses a large area -- but a weapon which can be employed in local wars, in smaller battlefields. This means that the neutron explosive charge must be positioned directly beside the artillery or in the missile positions. Its employment is the decision of a low-ranking commander, the commander of a company or of a battalion, rather than that of the high command. Even its accidental use is conceivable -- when it is employed by accident, as a result of the nonrecognition of the markings, instead of a traditional shell. What this means is that it is not the high command which decides, with red buttons and after picking up telephone receiver, but rather the local commander, one might say with a little exaggeration, according to his own inclinations.

[Bedoe] Yes, but I think that even a mistake can occur only when in any case the weapon is to be used, when a missile is to be fired in any case. In other words, there are antecedents. I asume that if a weapon like this is used, then there is in any case a war situation. In other words, the high command you spoke about has already decided that there should be a war. Once this war has started, what difference does it make whether they use a neutron weapon or a traditional missile, a traditional artillery shell?

[Seboek] This makes a difference in the case of a war as well -- from one aspect as to numbers. The number of nuclear weapons to be found in the European or other theaters of war can be measured at present in a few hundreds or thousands.

Tens of thousands or even hundreds of thousands of neutron shells or explosive charges could be manufactured, in part because of its small dimensions and relative cheapness. Thus, either secret or admitted stocks could be piled up. It can represent a means of evading the present international negotiations because, according to U.S. opinion, it does not belong with nuclear weapons. Thus, it makes it possible to fish in troubled waters; it enables a high command to prepare to start a war in such a way that it can, in a formal sense, hold the other side responsible, or at least it can present certain justifications to its own masses for starting the war.

[Bedoe] If this applies to the use of the neutron weapon--namely, that a justification is created for its employment--then obviously the U.S. argument which says that the neutron weapon is in fact a defensive weapon, that they want to introduce it because they consider that this would provide suitable protection against the armored vehicles, tanks of the Warsaw Pact, is part of this.

[Seboek] The neutron weapons can indeed be used effectively against armor; it destroys the personnel inside the armored vehicle and thus it can indeed thwart an armored attack. However, it also destroys living creatures when they are not yet inside an armored vehicle, perhaps living their normal, peaceful existence inside the territory of a military object. In other words, it is a defensive weapon but one that can also be used as an aggressive weapon.

[Bedoe] In that case, however, there is a contradiction here: If they represent this, at least as a justification, as a defensive weapon against tanks, then it is hard to credit that they want to use it to start a war. After all, this weapon would be used to return fire. However, from another aspect we are concerned that its employment could start a war, precisely because it (?lowers the threshold).

[Seboek] It is very difficult to distinguish so clearly in principle because even a defensive weapon can be used to start a world war if that weapon is not used for a defensive purpose, in other words, if it is not used to return fire but to fire first. Where the danger lies is that this weapon can be made acceptable to U.S. public opinion by saying that this is a defensive weapon while in fact it can develop into an aggressive weapon.

[Bedoe] Thus, is it conceivable from a military point of view that this weapon, either inside a missile or positioned close to artillery, could be used to deliver a first strike?

[Seboek] It is conceivable. This is not what it is being made for at present but there is no difficulty in conceiving its deployment on pilotless planes, placing even dozens on a single pilotless plane, or inside strategic missiles.

[Bedoe] The question is, though, that, since we were talking about a hypothetical war in which, knowing the situation of world armaments today, not only, or primarily, would the neutron weapon be employed, in such a hypothetical but I think in fact unimaginable European war, what difference would the existence or nonexistence of the neutron weapon make? After all, if we say that it is intended to ward off an armored attack, then I think that an armored attack can be warded off without it, with the deployment of other weapons. What is the difference in that case?

[Seboek] It is possible that in itself it does not amount to a serious shift in the balance of power but in the current arms race, together with the other weapon systems which are being developed or which are being put into production, it can cause a shift in the balance of power which would force the Soviet Union and the socialist camp to carry out their own program of development, possibly compensating for the upset of the balance of power not with neutron explosive charges but with some other weapon.

[Bedoe] In the final analysis, therefore, what follows from this is that if we are not talking of this hypothetical war but of the present state of the world, the present situation of Europe, then the role of the neutron weapon has a significance not primarily from a military or battlefield point of view but rather from the aspect that it increases the arms race in general, increases the quantity and quality of the opposing weapons and as such it has a bad influence, if I may use this term, on the European situation.

[Seboek] Yes, and its political influence is also extremely unfavorable. In effect, the development and the decision to manufacture the neutron weapon a few years ago have bombed the positive process of detente.

Second, the neutron weapon, however much one tries to misrepresent it, is a nuclear weapon and thus its destructive force can also be measured in terms of that of nuclear weapons. From a certain aspect, taking radiation into consideration, it even exceeds their destructive force, and the use of the neutron weapon, for either defensive or aggressive purposes, must under any circumstances result in the start of a nuclear war.

[Bedoe] This is something that the Soviet Union recognized years ago when it submitted a proposal to the UN Disarmament Committee for the working out of an international agreement preventing the development and manufacture of the neutron weapon. [end recording]

Lower Command Decision

LD161958 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 Aug (MTI)--"Whatever tricks Washington propagandists are using to lull the vigilance of the peoples and mislead the public opinion of Europe, one thing seems to be certain: The neutron warheads is destined for use first of all in the European theatre of war against the Soviet Union and the other members of the Warsaw Treaty," a commentary by Sunday's NEPSZAVA writes. Entitled "The Neutron Warhead--Playing With Fire," it reflects on Mr Reagan's political decision on the production and stockpiling of the neutron warhead.

"It should be noted that the Pershing-2 missiles, to be installed in Western Europe beginning with 1983, and the drones are also regarded as prime strategic weapons for a first strike against the socialist community. The increased danger can be even better realized if we also consider that the neutron warheads can in principle be forwarded to the target not only by the limited-range Lance missiles, but perhaps also by long-range drones and ballistic missiles," the Budapest daily writes.

"Note the logic: First, the Pentagon wishes to position in our continent the so-called Euromissiles. Then, in the course of a 'follow-up' armament programme, it will impel its NATO allies to store the neutron warheads in their territory. If it succeeded in this scheme, and even the rank-and-file protests failed to prevent it from 'Europeanizing' the planned 'limited' nuclear war, the nuclear threshold would be further lowered with all its incalculable concomitants." Further on the NEPSZAVA warns:

"The neutron warheads can easily erase the line between the conventional and non-conventional weapons, and it can entice a potential aggressor to assume the risk to use it. The use of nuclear weapons is in the jurisdiction of the American President, the supreme commander of the armed forces. But what would happen if, due to whatever reasons, connection were severed with the president--which observers say might happen? In that case lower-echelon commanders might find it proper to decide it by themselves whether to 'press the button,' and an affirmative decision would soon provoke a full-scale war."

"Furthermore, once the attacking party overstepped that very threshold, who would assure to keep a nuclear conflict under any 'control,' and effective limitation? War--and the least so a nuclear war--has no ethical rules. Consequently, totally illusory are the American hopes that the Soviet Union would let go unanswered an open challenge to its own and its allies' security," the Budapest daily concludes.

RADIO REPORTS RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

Polish Minister Cited

LD141504 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] According to the Polish Government, talks may be resumed with the Solidarity trade union. The appropriate minister announced this, adding, however, that in spite of its various stances, Solidarity is pursuing expressly political activity directed against the party and the government. It has not desisted from setting itself up as the sole representative of the working class. The minister also recalled that some members of the trade union have made anti-Soviet statements and that Solidarity is making groundless demands for the release of political prisoners. At the same time the government notes with satisfaction that the trade union's leadership welcomed the economic reform plan and that it made a stand in favor of the temporary suspension of strikes and demonstrations, the Polish minister said.

Katowice Paper Cited

LD170832 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Laszlo Krasso dispatch from Warsaw]

[Text] The open attacks against the party, the socialist state, cooperation with our allies and the line of agreement must no longer be tolerated, TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, the newspaper of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR, says this morning. Who is in favor of socialist democracy and legality, and who wants chaos and disorganization, the newspaper asks; then it adds one way of answering this question is to refrain from adopting a position and wait until the views of one side or the other gain ascendancy. However, this fundamentally opportunist approach is becoming increasingly dangerous because it could contribute to a deterioration in supplies, to a relaxation in workplace and civic discipline and to the weakening of state power. This would be contrary to the interests of the workers.

There is no alternative for the country other than further socialist development, TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA writes, and finding a way out of the crisis, whose precondition is the restoration of the basic economic principles of socialism and their creative utilization in practice. To achieve this requires great political endeavors, with the support of the wide strata of society, in opposition to the enemies of socialism.

The article contains another noteworthy statement: It is not the fact of belonging to one or another organization, party membership or Solidarity membership, which divides Poles to the greatest extent today. The emphasis placed on this division originates from certain ideological-political advisers. Any compromise with these people is harmful and impermissible. Agreement is necessary only with those who want the good of the Polish people. This is what the Ninth PZPR Congress had confirmed, TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA writes.

ANGOLA OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK

LD152332 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] South African troops continue to occupy certain areas of southern Angola.

The Ministry of Defense in Luanda has stated that the invaders are continuing their advance to the north. The South African troops are killing civilians in the occupied areas.

A delegation of the People's Assembly of Angola is in our country on an official, friendly visit. The head of the delegation, Bernardo de Sousa, first secretary of the parliament, gave an interview to one of our correspondents this afternoon.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] According to radio reports this morning, South African troops have again launched an attack against Angola. What is your opinion on this?

[De Sousa, in Portuguese fading into Hungarian translation] As you know, in practice we have been engaged in an undeclared war with South Africa since gaining our independence. Thus, it is nothing new when news reports state that we have been attacked again. Our country and people, together with the party, must be constantly vigilant in order to repulse every South African attack. We know that we can count in this struggle on the political help of our allies. The only thing that we can do is to rally round President Eduardo dos Santos and oppose the South Africans, who are the representatives of imperialism.

[Correspondent] How will you be able to utilize the experiences gained in Hungary?

[De Sousa] We came to Hungary in the knowledge that we were coming to friends who had always helped us. Our People's Assembly has only existed for a short time and thus it is necessary that we should study the parliamentary traditions of more developed countries. This is the main purpose of this visit. We shall utilize at home what we have seen and heard, naturally in line with our own particular circumstances. [end recording]

NUJOMA, SWAPO DELEGATION ARRIVE ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD121925 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 Aug (MTI)--The delegation of the South West African People's Organization of Namibia (SWAPO), headed by President Sam Nujoma, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday at the invitation of the National Council of Patriotic People's Front (PPF). The delegation had talks with the representatives of the PPF movement and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee.

OFFICIALS PAY CONDOLENCE VISIT TO SFRY EMBASSY

LD152352 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 15 Aug (MTI)--Hungarian party and state leaders called at the Budapest Embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to express condolences over the death of Stevan Doronjski, member of the collective Presidency of Yugoslavia and of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Condolences were offered on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of its foreign department, and on behalf of the Presidential Council and the government, by Miklos [name indistinct] member of the Presidential Council, and Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska.

The HSWP Central Committee and the Hungarian Presidential Council sent a message of condolences on the death of Stevan Doronjski to the Yugoslav party's Central Committee Presidium and to the collective Presidency of Yugoslavia.

REPORTAGE ON KANIA, JARUZELSKI VISIT TO CRIMEA

LD141801 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and premier, have arrived in the Soviet Union for a brief working visit. Andrey Gromyko, Konstantin Rusakov and other personages greeted them at Simferopol Airport. Here is our Moscow correspondent Zdzislaw Stankiewicz.

[Begin recording] Information about the arrival of the first secretary and the premier of our government was broadcast this afternoon on Moscow radio. The Moscow evening paper IZVESTIYA also covered this news under the heading "A Friendly Visit." No doubt during Stanislaw Kania's and Wojciech Jaruzelski's sojourn in the Crimea, a meeting will be arranged with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is also staying there. Unfortunately, we had no news to this effect by the time our linkup with Warsaw came about.

Since we are talking about Polish affairs, I would like to let you know that today PRAVDA published more materials from our party's second plenum. Today the resolution of the second plenum is being discussed, as is Stanislaw Kania's concluding speech. Emphasis is being placed on the statement that the situation in the country worries everyone, worries our allies. We constitute a part of the great socialist community. A weak Poland weakens the entire community. This is the approach we ought to be taking toward our international obligations. In the current difficult situation in which our country has found itself--and here Stanislaw Kania is being quoted--we express to the fraternal CPSU and to Leonid Brezhnev personally our gratitude for the sympathetic attitude toward our Polish problems, for the enormous economic aid being rendered to us by the Soviet Union. [end recording]

TASS on Talks

LD151732 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 15 Aug 81

["Leonid Brezhnev's Meeting With Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 August (TASS)--The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev met in the Crimea on August 14 with First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Defence Minister of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski who arrived in the Soviet Union for a short friendly working visit.

Taking part in the conversation were member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko; Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov; aide of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Blatov.

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic spoke about the problems on whose solution the Polish United Workers' Party is working in the light of the results of its ninth extraordinary congress. They stressed that the congress had declared for the preservation and strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist principles of the activity of the party, consolidation of its guiding role in society, restoration and development of ties with the working class, the working people, outlined the trends of the development of socialist democracy, of the consolidation of the socialist state and stabilization of the economic situation.

The party has shown its initiative by working out the all-round programme of overcoming the crisis. This was confirmed by the second plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party that was held on August 11.

The programme line set out by the ninth congress is met with the ever wider support of millions of the working people. However, the situation in the country remains very complex and difficult. The industrial output and national income are lowering. There are considerable shortcomings in the supply of the population.

All this is the consequence not only of past mistakes but also of various subversive actions of the forces hostile to socialism. These forces seek to aggravate the difficulties and use them against the party and the people's power. Strikes and demonstrations that were held in the recent weeks, as well as numerous facts of anti-state and anti-Soviet propaganda create a serious threat to the security of the state, its independence, to the vital interests of the Polish people.

In these conditions the Polish United Workers' Party and the Government of the Polish People's Republic see their priority task in pooling all the patriotic forces for the sake of national salvation of the motherland, averting a profound crisis, establishing the normal functioning of the entire national economy, putting the barrier to the manifestations of anarchy in the aims of the resolute struggle against the threat of counterrevolution. All this must ensure the development of socialist Poland and its strengthening as a firm link of the socialist community of states and peoples.

Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet communists, all the Soviet people follow with close attention the events in the Polish People's Republic. The Soviet Union holds a consistent internationalist stand with regard to socialist Poland, wishes that the Polish communists and the entire fraternal Polish people should be implementing successfully the decisions of the ninth party congress aimed at the strengthening of the Polish United Workers' Party as a Marxist-Leninist party and the consolidation of socialism in the country.

It is not accidental that the external and internal enemies of socialism in Poland recourse to anti-Sovietism. They hope to dig out a trench between People's Poland and the Soviet Union, Poland's other reliable friends and allies, to undermine the foundations of peaceful, safe development of the independent Polish state.

The participants in the conversation are unanimous that Soviet-Polish friendship tempered in the crucible of the most rigorous trails of the Second World War, sealed with the blood spilled by Soviet and Polish soldiers, friendship that proved its constructive force during the entire post-war development represents a great asset of the Soviet and Polish peoples.

The existence of a strong sovereign socialist Poland meets the interests of the Soviet Union, just as the might and the high international prestige of the Soviet Union meet the interests of the People's Poland.

Friendship between the two countries is confirmed anew in the hour of trial for Poland. The CPSU and all Soviet people solidarize sincerely with the Polish United Workers' Party and those forces of the Polish people that are exerting the efforts to frustate the designs of the enemies of socialism, to overcome the crisis and achieve the improvement of the living conditions of the people.

The problems of the development of broad, all-round cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

In view of the difficult economic situation of the Polish People's Republic, the Soviet Union is giving it considerable material assistance.

It has been decided at present to defer the payment of Poland's debts to the Soviet Union to the next five-year period, to supply additionally raw materials for light industry and certain consumer goods. The Soviet Union will facilitate a more comprehensive utilization of Poland's industrial potential. The leadership of the party and the government of the Polish People's Republic express sincere gratitude for this fraternal assistance.

Both sides stressed that Soviet-Polish friendship is one of the cornerstones of the present balance of forces in Europe.

The emergence and development of socialist Poland largely promoted the improvement of the situation in the continent. Major initiatives that set the beginning to the process of the relaxation of international tension are connected with joint foreign-policy actions of the USSR, the Polish People's Republic and other states, participants in the Warsaw Treaty. The Soviet Union and Poland are determined to continue doing everything necessary for the strengthening of the socialist community, the bulwark of security and peace in Europe and all over the world.

The participants in the conversation noted that the forces of world imperialism, trying to hamper social progress, are conducting a dangerous policy of militarization and exacerbating the threat to peace by their activities on the international scene.

There are obvious attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist states. This is the only way to view the recent resolution of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress concerning the domestic situation in Poland. The Soviet Union wholly supports the stand taken by the Polish People's Republic on this issue. These acts of interference in the affairs of other states introduce new complications into the present-day tense international situation.

The constant heightening of tension, the unrestrained arms race--this is what imperialism tries to impose on humanity. Such a policy contradicts the interests of all peoples.

The participants in the meeting expressed the mutual readiness of the Soviet Union and Poland to continue advancing along the road of the all-round development of Soviet-Polish cooperation and of the implementation of the joint peaceful principled line in international affairs.

The meeting passed in the [as received] atmosphere of fraternal friendship and com-comradely mutual understanding.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 15 August carries a report on the Soviet-Polish talks held in the Crimea on 14 August. The Warsaw radio report has been compared with the TASS report and found to be identical except for the following additions:

[In the Warsaw radio version, the first paragraph begins: "A joint communique has been published on the talks of Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski with Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea. Here is the text of the communique:

"The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee..."

[Paragraph five, penultimate and last lines read: "...lowering. There are painful shortages in the supply..."

[Paragraph six, line two reads: "...also of various destructive actions of the forces hostile..."

[Paragraph seven, lines two through four read: "...priority task in unifying all patriotic forces in the name of national survival, to save the fatherland, to prevent a deep crisis and restore a normal functioning of the whole economy, putting the barrier..."

[Paragraph eight, lines two and three read: "...Soviet people are watching the development of events in the Polish People's Republic attentively and in all seriousness. The Soviet Union..."]

Kania, Jaruzelski Return

LD151212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Today, after concluding a short working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania and PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski have returned to Poland.

On their return they were welcomed at Warsaw airport by members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the party Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers. Also present was Soviet Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim Vasiliy Svirin.

TRYBUNA LUDU on Talks

LD170844 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 17 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (PAP)--In connection with the meeting between Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski with Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea, TRYBUNA LUDU published M. Berezowski's commentary, which says inter alia:

"In the course of the talks, the Polish side presented the dangers existing in our country, the complexity of the situation and the numerous difficulties on Poland's road to regained stability. These issues have for a long time raised the concern of our allies. This was repeated again at the Crimean meeting.

"At the same time we have received from the leaders of our biggest ally words of understanding, and of support for the programme of the 9th PUWP Congress. The fact the CPSU is in solidarity with our party and all the forces of our nation which are cooperating with the PUWP is a declaration of a perceptible political significance.

"The Polish leaders' talks with Soviet leaders have confirmed the necessity and the importance of consultation, of contacts at the highest level and of mutual comprehension and close ties which link together socialist Poland and the Soviet Union. We highly esteem the sympathetic attitude towards the problems People's Poland is facing and the assistance which we are receiving from our friends. On its side, the PUWP and all the forces which stand on the ground of socialism are guided by the principle that Poland's position within the socialist community corresponds to our national interests. The basic coordinates of Polish policy will remain unchanged, concluded TRYBUNA LUDU.

PAP Notes Foreign Press

LD162158 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 16 Aug (PAP)--Stanislaw Kania's and Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit in the Crimea and its results are in the focus of attention of foreign mass media.

Particular attention was given to the Soviet Union's announcement on increase in Soviet aid for Poland and giving her financial facilitations.

All principal central Soviet dailies gave front-page treatment to the joint communique released after Kania's and Jaruzelski's Friday meeting with Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea. Soviet television broadcast the full text of the document on its Saturday main evening news.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the communique released after the talks between Poland's leaders and the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee was received with much attention and interest. It was stressed that the Soviet Union had decided on further rescheduling of the Polish debt and promised to increase its aid for Poland through additional deliveries of raw materials and consumer goods. West German commentators highlighted a phrase from the communique which stated that "the Polish-Soviet friendship was confirmed at a moment of a difficult trial for Poland."

REUTERS acknowledged the Soviet Union's promise to increase deliveries to Poland and reschedule Polish debt to be one of the most important points of the joint communique from the talks. REUTERS stressed that particularly the debt rescheduling for the next five-year period was an important move towards easing the growing economic and political problems on Poland.

The British FINANCIAL TIMES in a feature by Leslie Colitt observed that the severity of the food crisis had surprised Solidarity, and had forced the union to abandon its style of action based mainly on monitoring and restricting the actions of government.

The FINANCIAL TIMES also discussed the issue of broad economic reforms, together with the workers' self-government and wrote that the implementation of such a reformed system would eliminate thousands of medium-rank activists, whose only task was to transfer higher-level directives to lower links.

Evaluating the Solidarity leadership appeal to abstain from further protest action and to take up work in eight free Saturdays many West German dailies pointed out that it had been [word indistinct] by some of Solidarity's local organizations. Action taken up by those organizations can significantly threaten the realization of the renewal process.

Warsaw Comments on Alliance

LD141417 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] As we have already reported, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and member of the Politburo, and Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, will pay a short, working visit to the USSR in the immediate future at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Editor Zbigniew (Klein) at the microphone:

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. A mass of words have been written and spoken in Poland over many years about the significance of the Polish-Soviet alliance. With time, the words became threadbare, became slogans and mottoes, (?used) from time to time without emotion; for after all, in the public consciousness, this was a matter that had been checked off long ago.

Relations between two such close countries, [words indistinct] in the opinion of society, must not be (?summed up in cliches). It is on this very barren foundation that isolated attempts may be made to undermine the essence of our alliance and the cooperation between Poland and the USSR, to discredit that country and its leaders: insane attempts, provocative in essence, harming--please forgive me (?for using what sounds like a slogan)--our most profound national and state interest.

If we were to ask the executors of such actions directly if they want to embroil Poland and the world in the most terrible of wars, if they wish our country to find itself isolated and defenseless, they would make an outraged denial. But that would be the result of a concept aimed against the Polish-Soviet alliance; of an attempt to tear Poland away from the socialist community.

The violation of the [word indistinct] of the community, of which our country is a very important member, is the (?unconcealed) goal of all those who want to overthrow the results of World War II, based on the principles of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. No realistically-thinking people believe that such a basic change in the balance of power in Europe could take place without conflict. The fear of the global nature of such a conflict means that the stabilization of the Polish-USSR alliance is desired by Western politicians as well, those who are not the least interested in strengthening communism. This is expressed almost every day by the Western mass media.

That is the international aspect. For many, it is perhaps too abstract. Let us ask, then, another question: Is it really true that everyone in the world, once and for all, has agreed to this and no other shape for our borders? Do they not dream about putting our nation on wheels once again and trundling it for hundreds of kilometers? Today, it is hard (?to guarantee things) [words indistinct]. The guarantee of our borders and our security was and is Soviet might, the heart and [word indistinct] of the socialist community and its armed branch--the Warsaw Pact.

I am saying this on the fringe of the discussion at the Second Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, at which the thread of defense of the Polish-Soviet alliance, and our attitude to it, ran through many statements [words indistinct]. I pointed out an excerpt from the statement by General Tuczapski. I quote: Membership of the socialist community, and our place in it, dictates that we must be an authoritative partner, worthy of trust, politically strong, with a defense power corresponding to our economic potential and jointly fixed obligations.

Up to now, as the deputy minister of national defense--an undoubtedly competent person--said, we have not yet regained this credibility. And at the same time, (?as was recalled at the plenum), for almost a full year the Soviet Union has given us help to the value of more than $4 billion. It is the only country which did not decrease deliveries to Poland; on the contrary, it increased them, overlooking the fact that it was getting much less now in exchange. It is thanks to Soviet supplies, that many sectors of our economy are able to operate at all. This is, in fact, the only link [word indistinct] in the functioning of our economy--those are the words of Stanislaw Kania--which acts without disruption. (?And can one wonder) that at the end of the plenum's debate, there were [word indistinct] words of gratitude for the fraternal party and Leonid Brezhnev for the great economic aid and, as he said, for such a friendly attitude to our Polish affairs.

There are not cliches. The fashion for them has died out. The meaning of those words is obvious.

SOLIDARITY 12 AUGUST PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD141727 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1815 GMT 13 Aug 81

["Report" on press conference held in Gdansk on 12 August by Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of the NSZZ Solidarity; Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Solidarity press spokesman; and Andrzej Celinski, secretary of the KKP--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Onyszkiewicz] The demands addressed to the union to refrain from strikes and protest actions during the period of profound crisis shows a complete lack of understanding of the country's social situation. Strikes and protests are multiplying not because Solidarity is calling them, but because the constantly worsening situation in supplies of food and other basic commodities is depressing the working people. Broad circles of society are of the opinion that the state authorities are not tackling these difficulties with enough energy. Many cells of the administrative apparatus show glaring inefficiency or indifference in the face of these problems.

This is the true background to the growing ferment among the workforces and the inhabitants of large industrial centers.

The so-called hunger marches are one manifestation of this. The union, as a professional organization to which the great majority of working people in Poland belong, cannot remain indifferent to these social trends and moods. Regional and factory organizations try to shape the spontaneous protests into forms which minimize the economic losses and do not threaten public order. That order has been breached only once as a result of unjustified interference by the Citizens' Militia during the demonstration by drivers of Warsaw transportation enterprises.

Only the elimination of the real causes of social tension can effectively prevent the spread of [word indistinct] protest actions. The key to solving this problem is in the hands of the government, not of the union. The statement claiming that there is no justification for slogans on a fight against hunger because hunger on a mass scale does not exist in Poland does not bring a solution any closer. This shows yet again the authorities' ignorance of the living conditions of large groups of society. For many low-income worker families, particularly cases in which working women cannot stand for many hours in lines, the threat of hunger is becoming a reality. Related to this, ladies and gentlemen, is yet another document adopted today--the appeal. I would like colleague Celinski to read this appeal.

[Celinski] Appeal to union members and to the whole of society:

The first concern of working people and at the same time the greatest threat to the interests of society and the nation is the country's continuing economic crisis. Nothing today has a firmer grip on the public attention. (?Nothing is more important than settling this issue), since a further drop in production may bring us face to face with physical hunger and a violent outbreak of social dissatisfaction and turmoil in the country.

The KKP feels the great burden of responsibility which, in this serious situation, rests on the leadership of the union. We will do everything [words indistinct], so as not to disappoint the great expectations of our countrymen linked with Solidarity; we will do what our union and movement can to help the country out of the crisis. [Words indistinct] is the very difficult sociopolitical situation. It is shaped by social anger at the worsening state of supplies and food: anger to which our union gives an organized form, thus acting to preserve order at this complicated moment. It is a fact that over the last 9 to 11 months the state authorities have not managed to halt the progressive decline of the economy. The production decline brings in its train the inability to satisfy people's basic needs. Society's patience is running out. A spontaneous outburst of anger threatens us against this background. The reason for this state of affairs cannot be confined to the mistakes of Gierek's team and its predecessors. At the root of the crisis lies the economic management system and state governing methods. They have long been inefficient and wasteful. At present, they have simply ceased to function.

The government is geared to ruling without democratic freedoms. It cannot therefore function in the current situation, where decisions from the top may meet social opposition. The mechanism of management by directive of the economy no longer functions [words indistinct], set up to meet society's needs [words indistinct].

The democratic reconstruction of those institutions is a condition for the restoration of their ability to act. Without that, it is impossible to get out of the crisis and safeguard the existence of working people. For that reason, our union is already taking steps to promote self-government reforms. The economic crisis can be overcome most effectively by the combined initiative of the entire community. The instruments of that initiative must be mainly worker self-government in economic organizations, managing and with the right to choose directors. The KKP appeals to all workers to start without delay to repair the economy at enterprise level; to eliminate bureaucratic absurdities and waste and to improve interfactory coproduction.

The KKP declares that it will act decisively for legal guarantees of the self-government reform. It cannot be confined to managing enterprises. The reform should also include local self-government, transforming by way of democratic elections People's Councils and the Sejm into genuine socially representative bodies and widening their powers in relation to the state administration.

[Word indistinct] self-governments and trade unions, there is also a need for institutions to guarantee the working people's influence on state socioeconomic policy, without the need to resort to strikes. We think that in current conditions in Poland these reforms open the prospect of rescuing the economy at the same time that they guarantee society sovereign control over the disposal of the fruits of its labor. The KKP is convinced that the discussions and actions by all cells of NSZZ Solidarity will make it possible for the first national congress of delegates to work out the union policy on this matter.

We must state with full force that attacks on our union, its activists and its publications as well as attempts to obstruct anticrisis initiatives, (?to hamper) control over the production and distribution of foodstuffs and (?to block) self-government and economic reform will meet with a response from the entire union, which will take statutory measures, including strikes. We will defend the union against defamation. We declare that monopolistic authority over the mass media is an instrument for intensifying social tension. The country's supreme interest, therefore, demands the defense of our union's rights. We say that the defense against mass media must take the form of a mass media strike. We will respond to attacks by refusing to print the daily papers.

[Onyszkiewicz] After hearing information on the preparation of a star march in defense of political prisoners, the KKP states that in the current tense situation, our union should oppose actions that, by increasing tension, might be used to organize provocations to divert the attention of public opinion from our tragic economic situation. We will never agree to point 4 of the Gdansk agreement not being respected and to the imprisonment of people who have political opinions that differ from the official ones. We think, however, that it is our duty today to appeal to the organizers of the star march for a temporary suspension of that action. The KKP resolves: first, to appeal to the committee of the star march in defense of those imprisoned for their convictions, planned for 17 to 22 August, to temporarily suspend the march; second, in the period of the march's suspension, the union will take upon itself the obligation to take specific steps to guarantee the implementation of point 4 of the Gdansk agreement.

IMPLEMENTATION OF 'STAR MARCH' UNDER DISCUSSION

Mazowsze Rejects Call To Cancel

LD142303 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] We welcome in the studio Aleksander (Malachocki), who is here at the authorization of Janusz Onyszkiewicz, press spokesman of NSZZ Solidarity.

[Malachocki] You know me, ladies and gentlemen, as the author of a literary program that I normally present on the radio or television, but times are such that it is necessary sometimes to change one's professional specialization and to stand up for the interests [word indistinct] of the union to which I belong.

On 13 August the Mazowsze region board was examining the phase of the protest march which had been organized and planned for the period from 17 to 20 [dates as heard] August by committees for the defense of those imprisoned for their convictions. After a lengthy discussion, the Mazowsze region adopted the following resolution. I shall present this resolution to you in its entirety:

The board of NSZZ Solidarity of Mazowsze region supports the August resolution of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] concerning the postponement of the protest march organized by the committees for the defense of those imprisoned for their convictions, and appeals at the same time to the staff of the protest march to abandon this action planned for 17-22 August. I would like to recall that the KKP adopted a resolution in which it appeals for a postponement of this march. Simultaneously, I read on in the resolution, the regional board turns to the KKP with the request that it immediately take any necessary measures aimed at freeing political prisoners. The regional board also considers it inadmissible that the authorities have allowed a repression of the organizers and participants of protest marches which are an accepted way of expressing views by citizens of democratic countries throughout the entire civilized world. We are convinced that if the authorities use repression, the entire country may be dragged into a state the conquences of which may prove incalculable.

However, despite a great deal of discussion, the organizational committee of the protest march has not heeded the appeal of the KKP and the board of the Mazowsze region and passed [words indistinct] a resolution at the fourth extraordinary congress of the Committee for the Defense of Those Imprisoned for Their Convictions. The resolution confirms the decision to hold the march. (?Well, this affair does not concern us) but the resolution contains the following sentence: The assembly accepts, with full understanding, the KKP's appeal and thanks Mazowsze region for having passed a resolution that guarantees safety for the organizers and participants of the march. This sentence clearly distorts [word indistinct] and the expression used by the KKP and Mazowsze region board [passage indistinct].

[Question] Sir, is it true that by way of confirmation of yesterday's decision by the board, an appeal, passed today, was sent to the regional committee for the defense of those imprisoned for their convictions? In the appeal, the presidium again calls for abandoning the march of protest. The appeal concludes as follows:

It would be very bad should your protest be used by provocateurs to drag us into yet another serious conflict and make it more difficult for us to (?solve) the vital interests of millions of Poles. Unfortunately, at the moment we cannot provide you with adequate protection which would shield your demonstration from provocation. We cannot, at this time, take upon ourselves the responsibility for the life and health of the march participants.

[Answer] (?What you have just read is true) but it is a summary, of course, or, rather, the very end of a letter which, in its entirety, reflects the known position of our union regarding the matter of political prisoners. Generally speaking, the Gdansk agreement has still not been fulfilled. The agreement does deal with this sorry matter of political prisoners. We would like this matter to disappear at long last from our country's political (?arena). I think, ladies and gentlemen, that this is all I can give you. The regional board and the entire union are of the opinion that it is the union authorities rather than people who pretend to be associated with us, who should decide on the forms of protest to be used by the union. This is an unpleasant matter and we think it our duty to inform the public about it.

March Set Despite Appeals

NC161602 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Aug (AFP)--Organizers of a "march for the release of political prisoners" are going ahead with plans to launch their protest tomorrow despite appeals for its cancellation by the independent Solidarity union and the Catholic Church, spokesman for the march said today.

The organizers said protestors would gather in only three (instead of the original five) cities for the march on Warsaw, to start in Radom, south of the capital, Plock, northwest of the capital, and Bialystok in the northeast.

They also said several members of the "defense committee for political prisoners" in Gdansk, Bialystok and Bydgoszcz, along with others who were intending to participate in the march, had been called in for questioning or were under investigation. Mayors in these cities have declared the defense committee illegal, organizers said.

They said the procedure for demonstration would be announced tomorrow. They indicated, however, that the marchers would not (?pass) through any security barriers that might be set up.

The organizers, who include members of Solidarity and the Independent Student Union, said they were waiting to see how things proceeded in the trial here of three [word indistinct] (?of) the dissident anti-communist Confederation for a Free Poland (KPN).

The trial is to resume tomorrow. The march was called primarily to obtain their release.

Solidarity has argued that the march would "unnecessarily" exacerbate tensions in Poland.

Organizers Suspend March

NC161935 Paris AFP in English 1929 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Aug (AFP)--Organizers of a "march for the release of political prisoners" today decided to suspend their movement and call a national congress of "committees for the defence of people unjustly prosecuted" on August 22.

The organizers earlier planned to launch their protest tomorrow in spite of appeals for its cancellation by the independent Solidarity trade union and the Catholic Chuch.

In a communique, the movement's headquarters appealed to Solidarity's National Coordination Commission to defend their leaders against possible repression measures by the government during the suspension period.

The communique was to be issued to Polish television and newspapers.

"Taking into account the appeal from the primate of Poland (Archbishop Jozef Glemp) and that of the KKP (Solidarity's Coordination Commission), and in order to safeguard the union's unity, we have decided to suspend the march temporarily," the communique said.

Originally, the marchers were to have gathered in five cities, some 100 to 150 kms (70 to 105 miles) from the capital for the march on Warsaw where they were to rally on August 22.

Since then, however, the organizers cut down the number of starting-off towns from five to three--Radom, south of the capital, Plock to the northwest and Bialystok in the northeast--and indicated they would not try to force police road blocks.

Authorities announced they would oppose the march "by all means". This followed an earlier ban on street demonstrations.

The march was primarily called to obtain the release of three leaders of the dissident anti-communist Confederation for a Free Poland (KPN) whose trial resumes tomorrow.

Solidarity argued the march would "unncessarily" exacerbate tensions in Poland.

Warsaw Commentator on March

LD150916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Jacek Krol commentary]

[Excerpts] The convergence march announced for 17-22 August and organized under the slogan of the freeing of political prisoners, has become, during these hot August days, a major factor in intensifying the state of social tension.

The statement by Premier Jaruzelski at the Government Presidium session a few days ago clearly indicates the intentions of the organizers of the march. It also contains the unambiguous government stand on the issue. The resolution of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity adopted at the end of the last session, also contains an appeal to all union cells to stop, in this exceptionally difficult and stormy period, all kinds of protest action; this includes an appeal to stop organizing the march. Everyone demands calm, for calm is essential for resolving the difficult and most serious issues. However, we are getting signals that the need for social calm has not been understood everywhere; that in Bydgoszcz, for example--as TRYBUNA LUDU reported yesterday--and also in Warsaw, despite the support for the KKP stand on halting the march by the Mazowsze region Solidarity, attempts are still being made to organize the march. We have discovered that such attempts are being made in several other centers as well.

Demonstrations on this issue do not promote Poland's prestige in the world. A country on the brink of the economic precipice is once again going to disorganize its life--this is remarkable.

Young people are being drawn into the march. In many cases they do not know exactly what it is all about. Many members of the Independent Students Association also cannot explain the motives of that protest. We hope, however, that those who are striving to further deepen the destabilization of our life do not find public support.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on March

LD152323 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 15 Aug 81

["Conflicts"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Aug (PAP)--I would like to write about the star march which is planned for 17-22 August and, of course, to speak out against this measure which is of no use to anyone. I would also like to warn the organizers against the consequences which threaten them. It can be assumed today that the march will not be organized. The situation has changed so radically that only someone irresponsible could decide on such a step. That is how Jerzy (Rulicz) begins a commentary in the army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

The threat of a star march has not, however, been eliminated altogether, the author notes. We know that such actions have recently occupied an important place in the strategy of the political struggle of the enemies of socialism in Poland and they testify to sudden changes in the directions and objects of attack. There is also another reason why the star march should be remembered even if it is not organized; we will then have a right to say that the forces of reason have triumphed.

As always in the event of success, there will be several people who will want to take the credit. I think, however, continues Jerzy (Rulicz) that in that event it will be impossible to ignore the very important fact that from the very beginning the government adopted a decisive posture on this issue, making no secret of the fact that it would take measures to prevent the action.

The merit of the independent trade union Solidarity is that it correctly assessed the government's determination. It would be a good thing if its organizers became aware of the consequences threatening them and if this time they listened to the voice of the leadership of the trade unions which recommend good sense.

Rather considerable changes in the internal political situation of the country have taken place over the past few days. This was facilitated in no small measure by the Second Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. Its debates have shown that the party is clearly embarking on the offensive, struggling for leadership in the nation and that it is now finding this task easier. The plenum's decisions bear witness to the party's resolve to act to get the country out of the crisis. I am deeply convinced, writes the author, that members of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of the independent trade union Solidarity have, with great attention, pursued the progress of the Second Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. In all probability it is not as if it had no influence on the position of the leadership of this trade union as far as the main issues are concerned.

In the statements and the appeal of the KKP I discern certain concessions toward the government. Nonetheless, it is difficult not to notice the contradictions or the theses which should give rise to opposition and protests. In as much as, generally speaking, the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity--as transpires from the statements and the appeals--failed to dissociate itself from the confrontation strategy. [as received] This is confirmed if only by the fact that on the one hand the KKP calls for calling the star march off and on the other adopts a decision on the question of (?strikes).

REGIONAL SOLIDARITY COMMITTEES SUSPEND STRIKES

Lodz Calls Off Protest March

LD141801 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Summary] In reply to the 12 August appeal of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity concerning the cessation of the protest action and voluntary work on eight free Saturdays in 1981, the protest march headquarters of the Lodz Committee in Defense of Those Imprisoned for Their Convictions at the Lodz regional Solidarity committee held a joint meeting with the Wroclaw committee.

As a result of the meeting a statement was sent to the chairman of the KKP of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, in which the appeal to stop the protest action has been conditionally accepted. However, a request was made for an explanation of how further efforts on behalf of those imprisoned for their convictions are to be continued and who in the KKP of Solidarity will be responsible for these efforts. This statement stressed that the Solidarity executive has so far failed to deal adequately with the issue of political prisoners. For instance, Leszek Moczulski has spent nearly a year in prison. The statement requests an answer from the Solidarity executive within 2 weeks. The Lodz committee will then decide what form its action on behalf of political prisoners will take. Consequently, there will be no protest march in Lodz.

Similarly, a resolution by the Piotrkow Trybunalski regional Solidarity committee has suspended all protest action, including the strike alert, and has declared support for the appeal by the KKP. However, the committee has reasserted its condemnation of the inadequate food supply in the area and stated that the continuation of this situation could give rise to an uncontrolled public reaction for which the administrative authorities will be responsible.

The executive committee of the Sieradz regional Solidarity examined the national and regional situation and studied the KKP appeal. The committee decided to lift the state of strike alert as of 0800 today. It has been in force in the area since 5 August. The executive committee stated its support for the appeal of the KKP concerning voluntary work on eight free Saturdays this year.

Chelm, Lublin, Zamosc Lift Alerts

LD141840 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Calm has gradually been returning to the general mood of the public, which had recently been rather complex and tense. In Chelm Voivodship, the strike planned for 18 August in defense of three members of Solidarity who are being prosecuted for hanging posters of destructive content has been suspended. On Monday the regional executive committee will meet to declare its attitude to the recent appeal of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity for an end to strikes and for voluntary work on eight free Saturdays.

In Lublin and Zamosc Voivodships, the strike alert has been lifted in response to the appeal. According to Wlodzimierz Blajerski, a spokesman for the central-eastern region committee, it is not yet known whether the planned rally will take place; Lublin is one of the starting points for the parcicipants in the proposed rally. A joint decision will be made during a consultative meeting of regional organizational committees in Warsaw.

Gdansk Calls Off Strike

NC141654 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Aug (AFP)--The Gdansk local of the independent trade union Solidarity today called off a two-hour warning strike slated for Monday to protest chronic food shortages, union sources here said.

The local thus bowed to the appeal by Solidarity's Executive Committee Wednesday to stop all strikes and demonstrations until the union's congress in October, the sources said here.

But dock workers in the Baltic port city continued their refusal to load food exports bound for the United States and Britain, in a move that the official press said was costing Poland large sums of hard currency.

The Gdansk prosecutor today went down to the docks to begin talks with the protesting stevedores, who have refused to load exports for the last several days.

While cancelling its warning strike, the Gdansk Solidarity local supported a 48-hour walkout tentatively called by the union in printing plants and newspaper distribution centers on Wednesday and Thursday, the sources said.

Solidarity said it would go through with the action unless it obtains the right to respond to what it calls an anti-union campaign by the official media.

NEGATIVE REACTION TO NEWSPAPER STRIKE CITED

Publishing Workers Reject Plan

LD141939 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] In connection with the planned campaign to make 19 and 20 August days without newspapers, the Presidium of the National Council of the trade union of employees of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Workers' Publishing Cooperative has published a statement stressing, among other things, that in the current national situation strike actions should not be taken since they contribute to a further exacerbation of the living conditions of the working man.

TRYBUNA LUDU on Press Strike

LD150916 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 15 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Aug (PAP)--In connection with the press strike scheduled by Solidarity to take place on 19 and 20 August, TRYBUNA LUDU commentator wrote that one can do without a paper but "the point is that the strike is an attempt at depriving me of my right to information, the right to buy a paper, agree with its contents or disapprove of it, in a word the right to formulate my judgements and evaluations the way I have grown used to in everyday contact with the paper."

"Regardless of what definite dimension Solidarity's decision to proclaim the strike will assume, I wish to state that through the decision alone the right granted to me has been transgressed."

"I say no to that", the commentator stressed.

KATOWICE BULLETIN BANNED FOR 'SLANDEROUS' CONTENT

LD150858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] As we know, for several days now the Katowice Voivodship administrative authorities and the prosecutor have been pursuing activities connected with the printing and distribution of slanderous antistate and anti-Soviet publications in the NSZZ Solidarity bulletin of the Katowice steel plant, WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC [THE FREE TRADE UNIONIST]

The union authorities and the bulletin's editors have been warned many times that this type of publication is against the law and conflicts with the agreements between the government and Solidarity and signifies an infringement of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

Unfortunately, these warnings have been in vain. The printing and distribution of another issue of the (?publication with similar) content has continued. In these circumstances, the prosecutor has decided to immobilize the printing installations used to print a publication which is in conflict with the law. The decision has been implemented.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Views Ban

LD151058 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 15 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Aug (PAP)--"The offensive excess in the form of publishing a low anti-Soviet caricature committed by the editors of the union paper at the Katowice steelworks is a symptom of an exceptionally dangerous way of thinking--anti-Soviet blindness which hurts the most vital of our national interests", the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote.

"Some people are trying to use Solidarity's press to disturb the good-neighbourly alliance with the Soviet Union, so important to Poland."

"Do the authors of this provocation really understand that it undermines the world's trust in Poland, all of our renewal, our credibility as an ally, that it supplies ammunition for criticism to those who want to see all of Solidarity as an organization hostile to the essential interests of socialist Poland?"

"The matter is too important for our society from the viewpoint of the Polish reason of state to afford tolerance of such practices."

"Those guilty of breaking the law most certainly must be punished," the paper said.

Katowice Daily Supports Ban

LD170958 Warsaw PAP in English 0817 GMT 17 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug (PAP)--Under the title "Open Attacks Against the Party, the Socialist State, Allied Cooperation, the Lines of Agreement and Division Cannot Be Tolerated Any Longer," the TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA PUWP daily of the Katowice Voivodship published an article by Zygmunt Dziubek which states, inter alia, that it is necessary "to take up an effective political fight against the opponents of socialism, a fight which will win the broadest social support." What divides the Poles the most these days is not their adherence to a specific organization, membership of the party or 'Solidarity'. This artificial division is, with all premeditation, imposed by ideological and political opponents. All compromises with the latter, TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA continues, are nothing but harmful notes and thus unacceptable. Agreement is possible and necessary only among those who desire the good of People's Poland and the Poles.

"We have to do with an obvious mobilization of the anti-socialist opposition, hiding behind certain Solidarity leaders and even penetrating that leadership. One does not have to be exceptionally perceptive to notice the anti-socialist and counter-revolutionary ventures inspired by the KSS-KOR Workers' Defense Committee, not to mention those by the KPN Confederation of Independent Poland.

Although the KPN leaders' trial is currently going on before the Voivodship Court in Warsaw, the broad propaganda action aimed against the official state authorities has not ceased, TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA went on.

It is in such a context that the fact of making it impossible to further publish anti-state and anti-Soviet texts in the WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC, the Huta Katowice 'Solidarity' organization press bulletin, must be seen.

After having exhausted all persuasion possibilities, the administration organs and the prosecutor's office had no other alternative but to ensure law abidance in an administrative manner. What happened was in accordance with the demands put forth by many PUWP organizations, and particularly the one at Huta Katowice. As it is known, a protest was also filed in by Soviet specialists employed at the steel-mill.

One should ask here whether the administration's and the prosecutor's determined action against the lunatic propaganda spread by the WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC will be appropriately interpreted by other 'Solidarity' links which spare no chance to assure everyone that they are keeping guard over law abidance and at the same time sign under various types of publications which are illegal or contradictory to the union's statute. Will they observe the generally acknowledged norms without waiting for the administration or the prosecutor's office to take a similar action? At stake is, let us repeat this once more, saving what is most important, the good of the country. Here, the authorities of a socialist state cannot and will not further retreat, the daily concluded.

MINE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON SOSNOWIEC EVENTS

LD142058 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Sosnowiec]

[Text] A week ago, on 7 August, incidents occurred in the mines of Sosnowiec which stirred public opinion. Here is an attempt to answer the question: What really happened?

[Begin recording] [First unidentitifed speaker] I state that in order to present a true picture of the incidents that took place during the strike at our mine I would need much more time for my television appearance than 3 minutes. I declare that the cause of the conflict that arose was the irresponsible behavior, before and during the strike, of the manager of the mine. Those who are interested in the events referred to can find information in the next issue of the weekly SOLIDARNOSC and the weekly SOLIDARNOSC JASTRZEBSKIEGO.

[Second unidentified speaker] You wish to know the sequence of events that took place at our mine last Sunday. It was like this: Because we knew earlier that a strike would be prepared and because the workforce had asked us to prepare places of work for those personnel who wanted to take up their posts and who wished to work, at 0550 on the day of the strike we, that is, myself, the party secretary and the manager of the mine, addressed the men. The manager said only that everyone who didn't want to strike had the right to go down into the pit and would be assured a working post. The party secretary spoke about the national situation and said that because of this it was not in our interests to strike because in this way we adversely affect our national economy and aggravate the crisis.

As far as my address was concerned, it was connected with the Telex message I had received from the main committee, which said that the Industrial Branch Trade Unions would definitely have nothing to do with the strike, because--as the Telex message put it--we cannot afford the strike.

After we had spoken, some members of the workforce began to go down into the pit. Next to speak was the chairman of the Solidarity [words indistinct] (Figiel) who, as is well-known, called for support for the strike, since this was the position adopted by the Solidarity trade union. However, members of the workforce were nevertheless leaving [words indistinct] and going down the pit. During the speech by the chairman of Solidarity reports were coming in, handed to him on pieces of paper, about the commencement of work in the various sections of the mine. The first, the second, the third [word indistinct] began to work. Citizen (Figiel) said that in view of the lack of support he dissolved the Solidarity trade union at Sosnowiec mine, in just those words: I dissolve the Solidarity union at Sosnowiec mine. Then he announced that a meeting of the committee members would be held on Wednesday to deal with the financial matters of Solidarity.

After that address I was of the opinion that the matter was closed, as the strike had ended. There were still some questions put to Citizen (Figiel) to the effect of: What are we to do? His reply [words indistinct].

Meanwhile, in came a group which organized assault groups of a sort and these groups began by locking up the manager in one room, and along with him the party secretary, the economic director and the chief engineer. One of the groups also came to this very office, for me. We were thus isolated; we were not allowed to go out to the telephone. Besides, communication with the outside world was cut and only internal lines functioned [words indistinct].

After some time we received the information that as a result of the action we took to obstruct the strike, the strike was prolonged. A letter to this effect was brought to the manager. The manager did not want to sign it because he asked what was the nature of his obstruction with regard to the strike.

[Words indistinct] in accordance with the agreement drawn up with Solidarity--the accords--the manager of an enterprise is not deprived of his duty to look after the enterprise even during a strike, but bears responsibility for the enterprise. Well, he had in this case been prevented from carrying out his duties.

While we were thus being kept isolated we were informed that some groups had entered a pit shaft, which was indeed the case. They entered the pit shaft, removed the star, carried it on their backs and brought it to the (?assembly) hall. Naturally, it is obvious that they did not bring it to hang it there [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The events at the Sosnowiec mine are being investigated by the district public prosecutor's office in Sosnowiec. Witnesses are now being interrogated.

It is impossible to fail to notice with sorrow that all this is happening on the anniversary of the Solidarity-backed strike of workers of the coast, the strike which is justly referred to as the protest against the lack of democracy, respect for law and human rights. One could ask here whether assault squads are being organized today in the name of the same Solidarity.

SOLIDARITY HOLDS SESSION IN LODZ ON ECONOMY

LD142350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] The Presidium of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity of work cooperatives reported that an away session [posiedzenie wyjazdowe] of this commission was held in Lodz, and was devoted to the issue of the new economic system in this branch of the economy. It was affirmed that all proposals of the Solidarity Consultative Commission concerning the shape of the system were reflected inthe resolutions of the Central Union of Work Cooperatives. It was decided to call on the congress of this union for adopting [word indistinct] resolutions concerning social, housing, bonus, and self-government funds.

REGIONAL SOLIDARITY GROUPS VIEW FREE SATURDAYS

LD151046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Katowice, the main board of the Slask-Dabrowa region of NSZZ Solidarity has adopted a resolution, which states that it upholds the earlier stand presented by its delegates at the session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] on 12 August, against the appeal for work on free Saturdays.

We spoke with representatives of some work places, so as to get an idea of the opinions of the workforces on this topic. As (Andrezej Banakiewicz), secretary of the works commission of NSZZ Solidarity at the Sosnowiec colliery informed us, the decision to work on free Saturdays completely depends on the stand of the workforce, which will be defined during a general assembly on Monday, 17 August. A similar view on the subject was expressed by (Mieczyslaw Zadza) of the works commission of NSZZ Solidarity in the mining construction amalgamation, who said that a decision on this issue will be taken after broad consultations with the workforce.

However, the plenum of the works commission of NSZZ Solidarity at Piast colliery has decided to accede to the appeal of the KKP and support it during a meeting of the entire workforce on Tuesday 18 August. A similar stand has been taken by the works commission of NSZZ Solidarity at the Staszic colliery; we were informed about it by its representative, (Henryk Torjka).

In many statements made by telephone it was stressed that the KKP appeal has met with great understanding from workforces.

This is satisfying, all the more so since, in the final reckoning, voluntary work on free Saturdays will depend, as we were assured, on them themselves.

OBSERVANCE OF 'AUGUST EVENTS' HELD IN GDANSK

LD141248 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia: Today in Gdansk the celebrations begin of the first anniversary of the August events. They are organized by NSZZ Solidarity, and mainly by its shipyard organizations.

The main accent of the celebrations is this afternoon's ceremony at the monument to the shipyard workers who fell in Gdansk.

A similar ceremony is planned for tomorrow in Gdynia. As part of the celebrations, which will continue until the end of the month, there will be a number of events such as concerts, exhibitions, competitions and so forth. A national review of true ballads will take place 20-22 August.

Walesa at Wreath Laying

LD142110 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Aug (PAP)--The 1st anniversary of the August events at the Gdansk shipyard was observed in that city today.

The ceremony at the foot of the monument to the killed shipyard (?workers of) Gdansk was the main feature of the commemoration. It was attended by a great number of Gdansk residents and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa who laid wreaths and flowers at the foot of the monument. A mass was celebrated by ordinary of the Gdansk Diocese Bishop Lech Kaczmarek.

GDANSK SHIPYARD RALLY PROTESTS AT FOOD SITUATION

PM141529 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 7-9 Aug 81 p 2

["W.D." report: "Rally at Gdansk Shipyard," carried under the "Self-Government" rubric]

[Text] As a result of a decision adopted by the Gdansk shipyard NSZZ Solidarity enterprise commission, a protest rally involving the entire workforce was held on 5 August. It was 0900--time for the breakfast break. The square in front of the management building gradually filled with shipyard workers arriving from all directions. There were hull workers, people working in equipment departments and office workers. Representatives of the trade union's presidium led by A. Szablewski met with Director K. Gniech on an improvised rostrum.

The protest rally began with the national anthem. A. Szablewski, deputy chairman of the Gdansk shipyard NSZZ Solidarity organization, made a speech in which he stated, among other things: "We cannot remain indifferent to what is now happening in the country. We do not want to go into the streets because a provocation could easily take place. We want no victims. We do not want to endanger anyone or cause anyone to become the victim of any maneuver staged by those who will always hide behind the workers' backs to emerge unscathed from any trouble. So we have met here to make our protest. Eleven months have elapsed since the Gdansk agreement was signed. The government has ignored this agreement right from the beginning. We have had to strike again or threaten to strike in order to secure the implementation of specific points of the agreement. The very way in which the government has fulfilled its undertakings presents it in an appropriate light.

"It has not been our fault that the government has lost its authority because it itself has undermined it through its behavior. Six months have elapsed since Premier Jaruzelski stated that he deemed an improvement in market supplies and economic reform the most important points of his program. We can see for ourselves whether he has implemented this program. In Point II of the Gdansk agreement we demanded that meat coupons be introduced to enable everyone to obtain meat and to do away with waiting in lines for many hours. It now appears that even though we have coupons we have no meat. This situation cannot continue! The government is helpless. The situation is hopeless.... We cannot ask the commmunity to accept starvation food rations! I firmly state: We have had enough of concessions....! We protest at the meat ration reduction....! We must not be reduced to starvation. In 36 years the authorities have ruined both the individual and the state economy. Politics and ideology have always been given priority over economic laws. We all now feel the effects of this. We must dissociate ourselves from this. As a union we do not want to engage in politics, but, as far as economic matters are concerned, we advocate the complete implementation of an economic reform based on workers' self-government. There are many wise men among us and we must facilitate their activities. Since no reform has come from the top, let it emerge from the grassroots. It will certainly succeed!"

Tumultuous applause made it clear that the shipyard workers fully agreed with these words. Later, after describing the present sociopolitical situation in the country, T. Moszczak, NSZZ Solidarity press spokesman in the Gdansk shipyard, recalled the origins of the current conflict--the governments' unilateral decisions to reduce the meat ration, the lack of any constructive plan for overcoming the economic crisis and, finally, the decisions made by the Warsaw Citizens' Militia Command to obstruct a protest drive by representatives of Warsaw city transportation.

Furthermore, he presented a draft statement which was to be submitted to Premier W. Jaruzelski by the Gdansk shipyard workers. It read: "We shipyard workers participating in the 5 August 1981 rally state that the steps taken by the government to extricate the country from the current crisis are inadequate. They are bound to lead to a shift of the entire burden connected with these activities onto the shoulders of workers in general and those families in the lowest wage bracket in particular. The system of hitherto mentioned compensation will not result in any real changes in the plight of these families. We demand that the government study in depth the draft plans prepared by some leading enterprises belonging to NSZZ Solidarity. Only a reform supported by the community is likely to succeed. We state at the same time that in the event of any further worsening in the supply situation and, consequently, a deterioration in the standard of living of our families, we will have to take some even more determined steps. We appeal to the government to approach our statement with care and to immediately engage in constructive talks with NSZZ Solidarity, taking heed of the views of our union, which represents, taking its members' families into account, almost the entire Polish nation."

A statement made by the Gdansk shipyard director, K. Gniech, also met with support and sympathy. After thanking the work force for its stance in the past, Gniech expressed the hope that all shipyard workers will peaceably cooperate and work, in the same way as they have done during the 11 months which have elapsed since August 1980. "We can feel proud--I also feel proud--that we are members of such a well-integrated workforce," he stated.

After thanking the several thousand-strong gathering of shipyard workers who participated in the rally there and then, A. Szablewski struck up "God who Poland...." Like in August 1980, the words "deign to restore [as opposed to "preserve"] a free fatherland to us, oh Lord..." resounded throughout the shipyard.

TRANSPORTATION UNION APPEAL STRESSES SERVICE

LD141934 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] We are all aware of the fact that municipal transportation throughout the country can hardly make ends meet. There is a shortage of batteries, oil, fuel and spare parts for streetcar engines. The closing of certain bus routes and the reduction of the frequency of streetcar services have become a necessity in Warsaw, Katowice and other large agglomerations. Commuting has become a real nuisance, especially now during a hot summer. In this situation any strike actions and demonstrations whatsoever with the participation of the workforces and the rolling stock of transportation enterprises--and these have recently occurred--represent an exceptionally brutal imposition on a community exhausted by the afflictions of everyday life.

The autonomous independent self-governing trade union of municipal transportation employees is well aware of the effect of consciously caused disturbances in transportation, not only on production work and trade but also on the people's mood. The union thus asks that all strikes or demonstrations with the participation of workforces and vehicles belonging to transportation enterprises be abandoned. It is time for all municipal transportation employees and trade union activists, we read in the appeal, to realize that municipal transportation has the function of performing a service for the community and it should not be an instrument for exerting pressure on the authorities at all levels.

INDUSTRIAL TRADE UNIONS OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

LD150603 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Interview with Macieu (Patilo), a representative of the Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, with Alina [name indistinct]; date and place not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] On 12 August this year a meeting was held between the National Consultative Commission of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions and the Council of Ministers Committee on Trade Union Affairs. What are the results of this meeting? What effect has it had?

[Answer] The meeting represented a direct continuation of the meeting of the presidia. I can tell you openly and honestly so that our listeners will know that for several months we had been refraining from entering into talks with the government. Why? First, we did not have the essential materials for such concrete talks at our disposal. Also, we did not want to talk about general political issues. We think that this is the business of our deputies and members of appropriate political organizations. We wanted to discuss topics which directly concern working people. In this respect, we had a very important element, namely [word indistinct] a draft of the economic reform, reports on the state of the economy, and a program for stabilizing life. After receiving those documents and consulting with our members about them, we agreed to start the talks. The latest increase in tensions against the background of Solidarity activities and [words indistinct] was the mobilizing factor for this. I want to make it clear here that we are not trying to accuse (?the opposite side) [words indistinct] but we must make sure that we can present our postulates simultaneously.

I must admit that it was not an easy conversation. Representatives of the government still pat us on the back very frequently and expect that, as the old trade unions, we will meekly be a shield for the government and subscribe to activities regardless of their quality. This is not the case. The entire discussion had a very critical character and thus often a constructive one. We settled a number of issues which were presented in the communique from those talks.

I shall mention one detail which was presented in a clearly tendentious way in the PAP communique.

For a year now we have been fighting very resolutely for an improvement in pensioners' financial and living situation. Not just, as our colleague Kalecka wrote, because this is an important function of our trade union, but because we are under an obligation to them. It was they who created trade union funds throughout the years. It was they who built sanatoria facilities. They have a right to use the union benefits to a large extent [word indistinct]. However, the point is also that it is the weakest group, one which comprises those closest to us--our parents and grandparents--and one in which we shall also find ourselves. We must not forget this. These are people who often live below social and professional (?minimum).

However, the most concrete matters are the matters of trade union activity. We agree that wherever possible the government will strive to introduce joint talks and a discussion of the essential matters, not a political and demagogic discussion which has been dominating so far [word indistinct] with trade unions. We presented a thesis--to which only demagogic answers were made by the government--concerning the fact that the present functioning of the committee on cooperation with trade unions is in fact similar in form to the functioning of a committee to defend the government from Solidarity. This is inadmissible. The committee must represent a body that would settle issues connected with the interests of working people in a concrete and constructive way, and not a body that would discuss the release of five political prisoners. In the present situation, this represents a dreadful lack of responsibility on the part of both sides. We make it clear that we will not allow this to happen.

We have set up eight working teams comprised of both government and the Industrial Branch Trade Unions representatives to deal with such issues as [word indistinct] of the economy, access to the mass media--and here also we see the issue differently from Solidarity--law and order in working relations, the policy of employment and pay and social benefits, market prices, food provisions, housing, town planning, preservation of the environment, health and work protection, culture, recreation and sport issues. We acknowledged these subjects to be of crucial importance. We have very detailed theses worked out [word indistinct] with postulates for concrete solutions which take into account the country's current social and economic situation.

COMMENTATORS VIEW SOLIDARITY'S RECENT ACTIONS

Conditions Criticized

LD141948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Jan Podowski commentary]

[Text] Throughout much of its debates the PZPR Central Committee's Second Plenum dealt with the country's current political-economic situation. Unfortunately the situation's outstanding feature is a deepening destabilization. It is hardly surprising that most of the population is angry at the acute shortages in market supplies, at the ever worsening state of municipal transportation and at the prospect of a further deterioration in living conditions which are difficult enough as it is. It is true that the good harvest makes it possible to count on a certain improvement in the field of food provision. At the same time, however, the decline in coal extraction threatens to immobilize certain production enterprises important for the country, to make it more difficult to carry out the approaching sugar campaign and to result in insufficient heating and lighting for apartments during the winter period.

Against the backdrop of these unfortunate phenomena most people began to suffer from a ration card psychosis, to borrow a phrase formulated during the second plenum debates. This phenomenon is harmful; it is impossible to underestimate this fact. In reality the general picture, though far from joyful, is a long distance away from apocalyptic visions.

A thorough analysis of the economic situation points to the fact that we are not threatened with hunger. There also exist (?real) possibilities for alleviating the results of the energy crisis in such a way as to ensure that the vital needs of both the countryside and urban centers are satisfied.

It is essential to embark forthwith on every possible action so as to increase coal extraction as much as possible and to ensure that it is being properly distributed.

However, the question arises: In whose interest is it to deepen this disaster psychosis, to foster panic which, instead of mobilizing the population, demobilizes it? Instead of encouraging people to work with redoubled effort, an atmosphere of this kind gives birth to apathy. I am not here concerned with singling out certain individuals or groupings. However, it is just as well to state--and one has to say this--that we are dealing here with a complex of actions which are anything but a coincidence.

Suffice it to recall the chronology of certain events. Surely it is no coincidence that immediately prior to the session of the PZPR Central Committee's Second Plenum strike actions were embarked on in many localities in the country, actions which had not been undertaken for months. Anti-Soviet provocations were stepped up. Profound distrust of the party and the government was fostered. When these actions proved to no avail; when the results of the ninth congress were received not only sympathetically, but also with understanding by a considerable proportion of the public; when, at last, the government put forward its thought out and universally approved economic reform draft, counteraction was undertaken without delay. Katowice's Solidarity organized a miners' strike. The Katowice steel plant organization printed anti-Soviet lampoons which, apart from the legal aspect of the matter, happens to be the height of folly, since without the Krivoy Rog ore, the steel plant's very existence is nonsense.

After a clear appeal by the coastal region's Solidarity, dockworkers refused to load some foodstuffs intended for export; explanations that in exchange for the exported bacon or horse meat, we buy in the West considerably cheaper kinds of meat for the domestic market were to no avail. Thus we were not reducing the possibilities for satisfying the needs of the domestic market, but quite the opposite. The sole argument here was the alleged lack of trust in the authorities who have to be constantly watched. And although during the last talks with Solidarity's National Consultative Commission [KKP], as on a great many occasions in the past, the government insisted on social control, Solidarity's leadership considered it advisable to put forward demands amounting to control of the whole process of producing and distributing foodstuffs, which in practice would have been synomyous with handing over full authority in this area to the union. This clearly emerged in the extensive report on the Warsaw talks broadcast by Polish Radio.

The results of the latest session of Solidarity's KKP in Gdansk, though containing many positive points such as, among other things, readiness to work on eight Saturdays off, also leave much to think about. Once again the argument was used that Solidarity is to direct the work on those Saturdays off, and not administration, as is the case throughout the world. Simultaneously, however, Solidarity's KKP, calling for abandoning strikes, hunger marches and other demonstrations which are organized by local cells of this union, proclaimed a printers' strike which means suspending for 2 days publication of the daily press if Solidarity is not granted such access to the mass media as this union has been desiring for a long time, that is, full access which would not be subject to the control of editorial management or the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs.

Thus, contingent help for the community in one area, a strike gun in another area. The KKP has taken one step forward toward calming down the atmosphere in the country. It seems, however, that all these reservations and conditions do not promote the policy of accord and cooperation that was confirmed at the PZPR Central Committee's Second Plenum, a policy in favor of which Solidarity's KKP has many times proclaimed itself.

'Realism' Welcomed

LD141404 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 14 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] An important recent event is commented on in a ZYCIE WARSZAWY article by Eugeniusz Waszczuk entitled "The Duty to Save the Nation." The title is taken from the communique on the meeting between Stanislaw Kania and Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland. Stanislaw Kania spoke twice about national salvation in his speech at the second plenum.

As we read in this commentary, the strikes and street demonstrations last week put the national existence in danger. After a great storm, complete calm cannot occur at once; but the past few days have brought events which may be the portent of a gradual departure from the course leading to disaster. Eugeniusz Waszczuk mentions here, on the one hand, the firmness of the second plenum which set limits to how far one can go and beyond which the national existence begins to be threatened. On the other hand, he mentions the deliberations of the National Consultative Commission (KKP) of Solidarity in Gdansk, which show an increase in the realism so badly needed today. A climate has been created in which inevitable disputes--because it would be hard to count on a full agreement at once--will now bring benefits and not destruction. This is undoubtedly a whole long and complicated process. Let us hope that the obligation to save the nation will have a decisive influence and that the coming days and weeks will bring a further increase in realism and positive action. Thus ends the article in ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

Solidarity Session Noted

LD141236 Warsaw PAP in English 1123 GMT 14 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Aug (PAP)--In its front-page commentary ZYCIE WARSZAWY stressed those elements of decisions taken at the end of the three-day-long session of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission which, when further consolidated, may be the substance for the building of national conciliation.

"The Gdansk debates of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission brought results which may testify to a growth of realism, so badly needed today", the daily said. "No one could have expected that at a time of a very acute crisis bordering on confrontation the resolutions adopted in Gdansk would bring full agreement between Solidarity and the authorities, a proper arrangement of mutual relations. The most important task--the creation of a climate in which inevitable disputes will bring profit, and not destruction is bound to be a complex and long process, difficult for both partners. What matters now are the positive attainments of the Gdansk session: the appeal to work on three free Saturdays of this year and suspend protest actions against short market deliveries, the resolution on the suspension of the "star" march, the resolution endorsing raises of prices for cereal productions", the paper said.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS JOURNALISTS' PUBLISHED DOCUMENT

LD152032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Commentary by Jan (Podoski) entitled: "Workshop or Ideology"]

[Text] With astonishment and deep disapproval I acquainted myself with the statement of the Association of Polish Journalists [SDP] published in the last issue of the weekly SOLIDARNOSC. This document, signed by five journalists who have positions of responsibility in our association, reproaches radio, television and part of the press for dramatizing recent events.

This, one can assume, concerns the talks between the government and Solidarity. It is alleged that they stir up the mood of the population instead of factual reporting and so on and so forth.

I am not the first one to express an opinion on this subject. There have already been critical statements on the subject by other journalists on television and in TRYBUNA LUDU. However, because I am a radio commentator and a member of the association, I think that radio should also reply to these allegations.

I am stating categorically that neither I nor my colleagues from the main editorial office for current affairs of Polish radio have ever been--as the authors of the statement allege--forced by anybody to act contrary to the ideal of social accord. Moreoever, we have never acted in this way. What we have said and continue to say in radio programs has reflected and reflects our personal attitudes and convictions. The best proof of this is the fact that our editorial office published a 3 1/2 hour abridged version of minutes of the talks between representatives of the government and KKP [National Consultative Commission] Solidarity. The minutes were made available to us at our own request by the government. These minutes had to be abridged--every journalist will understand that--and this was done by us without any consultations either with the government side or the KKP Solidarity.

Having both the full text of the minutes and the abridged version at our disposal we are able to prove whenever necessary that the abridged version is absolutelv objective since we did not cut any essential argument of the Solidarity representatives. Besides this was not reproached by the Solidarity press spokesman, Mr Onyszkiewicz, who in a statement sent to us merely said that the abridged version was not discussed with the KKP of Solidarity. Let us repeat it once more: It was not discussed with the government side either.

The reaction of listeners exceeded our expectations. We have received thousands of phone calls from them. An overwhelming majority of them demanded that the program should be repeated. This was done on the second program of Polish Radio next day.

Hence I ask the five authors of the statement, one of whom is an employee of Polish Radio, can such action be called--as they allege--an expression of a disinformation campaign, the greatest since April and the demagogy of which brings discredit upon intself? We do not think so.

So much for our own radio affairs. And now I would like to ask in return some questions of the colleagues who signed the document.

First, can a statement by five persons occupying positions of responsibility in the association be called a statement of the SDP? In my opinion such a statement can be issued only by the council of the SDP and I have never heard that there has been a meeting of the council.

Second, how are we to understand the final sentence of the statement which says: Let us recall that credibility belongs to our workshop. We must defend it first of all regardless of opinions and leanings. I understand it simply as follows: That according to the aforementioned activists of SDP, a journalist workshop should be more important than ideology. I would suppose that things are just the opposite.

Third, every critical position--an article, a commentary, or a feuilleton--one can consider as festering. I myself try to show that, for example, the preceding statement can act in a disintegrating way on journalists; thus it can be festering. Is this what the authors of the statement want?

Last, it is a pity when a group of leading representatives of my journalist organization seem not to understand the basic thing like the difference between information and journalism. A journalist is responsible for false or harmful information in general court and in the journalists' court. On the other hand, a publicist is not responsible to anyone for his views as long as they are not contrary to the existing legislation.

That is right, because otherwise the chance for free expression would be limited to almost nil in our media.

In the past years many attempts were made to do it, the results of which we are feeling even today as the lack of credibility in the media. Now, when press, radio and TV are becoming more than ever a forum where various views and assessments clash the group of activists from our professional organization is trying to impose a muzzle on free thought. This is a sign which causes one to think and it is sad.

GLEMP ATTENDS BISHOPS' SESSION, JASNA GORA MASS

Communique Summed Up

LD141857 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] The Polish Main Episcopate Council met in Warsaw yesterday to discuss the current national situation. The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, chaired the session.

The communique on the council session recalls that a year has passed since the memorable days of August. The date 31 August 1980, the communique reads, marked a great event in the relations between those who govern and society. Indeed, the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie marked the beginning of a process of renewal.

The communique stresses that no renewal is achieved without difficulties. The old struggles against the new. This is why there were tensions based on lack of confidence between those who rule and social groups organized in trade unions. The past year was a lesson for society, reads the communique, which had begun to feel free and at the same time responsible for the correct direction of the country's development. Despite difficulties and conflicts, that year was very important for Poland and will certainly go down in history as a turning point in the recovery of the republic.

The communique points out the creation of new, independent self-governing trade unions and expresses the confidence that their strength will be used both for the defense of the rights of working people and for bringing the country out of crisis.

The Main Episcopate Council states that great sacrifices are still required since the present crises, both economic and moral, can be overcome only through the joint efforts of the entire nation.

The communique stresses that the joint responsibility for the destiny of the country demands that all -- both those who govern and those who are governed -- observe law and order, do honest work, fulfill concluded agreements and show respect for human rights. Any attempts to exploit the present situation and ever-growing tensions for political or factional fighting must be resolutely opposed, no matter which side they come from.

The statement of the Main Council is worded in the same vein as far as the issue of mass media is concerned. it stresses that those who use them should refrain from stirring up feelings and irritating propaganda.

The Polish bishops express the hope that the present tension will also be defused and that the efforts of those who are governed, who govern, of trade unions and the entire society will be focused on producing goods which are so very much needed to bring the country out of crisis. Therefore, we address to all, reads the communique, a warm appeal to act cautiously, to refrain from stirring up feelings and to undertake tasks that have paramount importance for the entire nation and the state.

The concluding part of the communique, after having recalled numerous encouraging words from the holy father and the great primate of Poland, Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, includes the following words: We are a nation that was able to unite when faced with historic events, that was able to unite in defense of its most sacred rights.

Glemp Calls for Unity

NC151726 Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Czestochowa, central Poland, 15 Aug (AFP)--Jozef Cardinal Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, appealed today for unity among all Poles and a lot of hard work so that the nation might be saved.

The cardinal made his plea before more than 300,000 of his countrymen who had congregated here to celebrate their national saint's day, that of the Black Virgin of Czestochowa.

In a homily pronounced in the course of an open-air mass, the primate compared Poland to "a ship adrift where everybody is pulling at the rudder himself." He then implicitly offered the church's mediation in the lingering conflict between unionists and the government, recalling that the church in the past had often intervened successfully "to solve secular problems of major importance to the Polish nation."

In a second speech at the end of the ceremonies, Cardinal Glemp made a special appeal to intellectuals to join the church in working for the welfare of the nation. "We must do everything with all our strength, deploy all our efforts towards the salvation of our country," he demanded, adding that it was only then "that God will intervene and work a miracle."

The cardinal went on to recall such other miraculous turns in Polish history as the battle of Jasna Gora in which Poles beat back the Swedes in the 17th century, the victory over the Russians in 1920 on the banks of the Vistula, the liberation from Nazi rule in 1945 and the survival of Polish Pope John Paul II after he was shot in St Peter's Square earlier this year.

Jasna Gora (the mountain of light) is the name of the hilltop monastery here which houses the unique ikon of the Virgin Mary named "the Black Virgin" because of the dark colors used by its anonymous painter. The annual pilgrimage here goes back to the Middle Ages, when every king of Poland used to come here to pray for the support of the saint.

Cardinal Glemp today touched on a specially topical issue when he guardedly warned against any more protest marches in the country, such as the one scheduled for Monday by the students' union on behalf of three imprisoned dissidents. Contrasting such marches with today's pilgrimage, he said the church was "somewhat preoccupied" about them.

(The cardinal's measured disapproval echoed a blunt condemnation of that march by the Solidarity union's national leadership, which described the protest as "liable to unnecessarily increase tension.")

The church, Cardinal Glemp concluded, "aspires to being an institution of national salvation."

It was the same line long taken by Msgr Glemp's prestigious predecessor as Archbishop of Warsaw and primate, the late Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, who tended to favoring compromise over showdowns as the way toward preserving both the nation and within it the church.

More of Glemp Remarks

LD152040 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1815 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] This morning at 0800 the Polish primate said a mass at Jasna Gora for the Warsaw pilgrims and for young people. Over 150,000 people attended the mass. In his homily Archbishop Jozef Glemp compared Poland to a ship adrift. In the circumstances, he said, all should row in the same direction. Referring to the planned protest marches by some groups in Poland, the primate said that only the marches which go hand in hand with God bring peace; other marches are very dangerous. He encouraged all toward united action.

RESULTS OF MINISTRY SURVEY ON PROCURING MORE MEAT

LD142104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services informs us that in connection with the population's dissatisfaction about the reduction of certain meat rations, the ministries concerned have recently carried out an intensive survey of any possibilities to procure greater quantities of meat. Unfortunately the purchases continue to fall. In order to maintain the 20-percent reduction which has been in effect until now, it is necessary to increase meat imports for September. However, there is a complete lack of reserves which would ensure the present level of rationing in case of a further decline in purchases.

The government has empowered the minister of domestic trade and services to forbid free market sales of meat and meat products as well as pluck and fat of pigs and privately slaughtered calves and cattle. At the same time, a number of decisions aimed at activating animal raising and purchase have been made. It is anticipated that they will have a positive influence on the purchase of animals as early as September. However, it is difficult to anticipate all fluctuations with certainty.

ANTICRISIS STAFF DISCUSSES COAL DISTRIBUTION

LD141950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Another session of the Anticrisis Operational Staff devoted to the issue of coal was held today and chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. It was decided, among other things, that distribution of coal for various kinds of customers will be carried out in accordance with priorities defined by the Anticrisis Staff. To ensure a sufficient supply of coal for agriculture, the food industry and the population it will be necessary to limit the supply for other branches of economy. It is stressed in the relevant instruction that the (?supplies) of fuel to enterprises which supply heat to various customers should be used in such a way that the requirements for heating the population, hospitals and nurseries should be satisfied.

Detailed decisions concerning the cold period will be taken by the Anticrisis Staff at one of its coming sessions.

Priorities Defined

LD142129 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Aug (PAP)--The extraction of coal has recently been dropping literally from one day to the next, the special anti-crisis group said at its meeting today chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski.

Some 590,000 tons are now extracted on weekdays and under 50,000 tons on free Saturdays. Hence our coal economy this year must rely on the extraction of a mere 164 million tons. As a result some branches of the economy will have to suffer severe coal cuts from September till the end of the year.

Coal will be distributed among users with adherence to certain priorities granted by the group. They are, for instance, agriculture, the food industry and the population.

The supply of coal for the power industry will be reduced and hence less electric energy will be produced later this year. It will be necessary to impose limits on electricity consumption. The group is planning to introduce regulations to the effect that enterprises which exceed the limits of energy consumption will have to suffer severe economic sanctions.

Some factories will have to grind to a halt in consequence of reduced supplies of coal for industry and imposing limits on the consumption of electricity.

A ban is in the offing on any new investment ventures except for the construction of residential facilities.

The group discussed steps to be taken to raise the production of coal. It was agreed, among other things, that in the weeks to come a group of experts will investigate the possibilities of shifting redundant workforce to mining.

The group also discussed the competence of plenipotentiaries for market supplies, whose task will be to (?reduce) the hardships suffered by the population in consequence of short supplies of staple commodities. In the months to come they will operate in eleven big industry regions of Poland.

PAP CITES STATISTICAL OFFICE ON POLISH ECONOMY

LD142159 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Aug (PAP)--The Main Statistical Office (GUS) published information concerning the state of Polish economy in July of the current year.

In July, Poland's economic situation experienced further deteriorating. As compared with July 1980, the value of production sold by industry decreased (?by 17.2) percent. July (?hard) coal production amounted to 13.7 million tons and was by 18.2 percent smaller than in July last year.

Electricity generation was below that of July 1980 by 9.4 percent.

In the entire period January-July 1981, the value of sold production was 13.6 percent smaller than in the comparable period in 1980, while the personal wage fund increased by 24.6 percent. Total coal production for that period decreased by 21.3 percent.

In the period January-June 1981, investment outlays were 21.1 percent below the level of the comparable period in 1980. In housing, the 1981 plan (which after corrections is by 29.2 percent below the 1980 plan) was realized in 39.7 percent.

The preliminary reports of the June 1981 agricultural census indicate that the population of breeding animals is decreasing further. Livestock and milk purchases continue to be smaller than normally. Slaughter [words indistinct] were 26.6 percent smaller than in July last year. [Words indistinct] were by 29 percent lower than the average purchases in July during 1978-1980. For the entire period January-July 1981, the value of livestock purchases was 19.1 percent lower than in the comparable period in 1980.

In spite of a signifcant production decrease, the average employment in state economy is being maintained at a level slightly higher than last year's. In the period January-July 1981, it increased by 0.5 percent as compared with the same period in 1980. Wages are still showing a strong upward trend.

In the period January-July 1981, the personal wage fund in state economy increased by 27.5 percent as compared with the same period in 1980. In the seven-month period, the average wage in state economy was 6857 zlotyz and was 27.2 percent higher [than] in January-July 1980.

In the period January-July of the current year, personal incomes grew by 22.9 percent while personal expenditure increased by 12.9 percent.

The value of home-produced and imported goods (in retail prices) supplied to the market in the period January-July of the current year was 1.4 percent higher than in the comparable period in 1980.

The value of July 1981 foreign trade turnover was lower by 24.3 percent in export and 20 percent in import than in July 1980. Export of capitalist countries decreased by 35.2 percent, while import from those countries slackened by 48 percent.

As compared with June of the current year, the July export and import dropped by 34.6 and 11.1 percent respectively.

In the period January-July of the current year, total export and import dropped by 18.3 and 9.4 percent respectively. In turnover with the socialist countries, the July 1981 figures indicate that export dropped by 13.4 percent while import increased by 5.5 percent. In turnover with the capitalist states July 1981 export dropped by 23.6 percent and import--25 percent.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PETROLEUM

LD161531 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Chemical Industry Edward Grzyb by unidentified correspondent--recorded; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Minister, what are the prospects for gasoline? If this state of affairs continues, I will come by bicycle the next time I pay you a visit. The lines become ever longer and there are rumors about the introduction of gasoline rationing.

[Answer] Indeed, there is slightly less gasoline than last year. This is caused especially by the fact that we are processing less of crude. Last year we processed about 17 million tons and this year 13.5 million tons.

[Question] Minister, do we process less or do we buy less crude?

[Answer] Both. As a matter of fact nearly all of the processed crude is imported. Domestic production amounts to 400,000 tons. We receive 13.1 million tons from the Soviet Union, and this is all for this year. We can not afford to buy oil in the West.

[Question] Couldn't we buy some more from the Soviet Union?

[Answer] Well, the Soviet Union is a great help to us. In connection with our gasoline difficulties, it agreed recently to replace the oil supplied to us with gasoline. (?This) [words indistinct] helps us considerably this year. The market supplies in July, or rather the end of July, and at the beginning of August were not quite steady again--we had similar problems before--because there was a break in the work of the Gdansk refinery and there also were some breaks--short breaks of a few days only--of supplies from the Soviet Union and this of course was immediately felt in the country.

[Question] Minister, there is talk about the introduction of rationing. What is the truth about it? What are you preparing?

[Answer] As a matter of fact it is not up to us to prepare it; we, the chemical industry, are the producer of gasoline. Distribution to various customers is in the hands of the main inspectorate of the power economy.

[Words indistinct] there have been many suggestions aimed at reducing the consumption of gasoline. None of them has been approved by the government so far. But I think that we will not avoid a limitation. As a matter of fact, it is a problem concerning not only our country but many other countries. In other countries it is regulated with the price determining some sort of equilibrium.

MINISTERS ISSUE ORDER ON USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

LD151808 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] According to the government press spokesman, ministers of transportation, internal affairs, administration, regional economy and protection of the environment have issued an order concerning the use of motor vehicles belonging to the socialized economy.

The order forbids the use of motor vehicles of the socialized economy for any purposes other than service ones, and also forbids units which provide paid transportation services for hire to make available vehicles for purposes which may threaten the legal order. Inspection conducted so far by road services has shown excessive use of service vehicles for purposes contrary to their original allocation. On many occasions persons have been transported under conditions which did not ensure safety of their health and life. It was noted that transportation vehicles have been used for the conveyance of goods used for speculation.

Service vehicles have also been used for the transportation of illegal propaganda publications. Recently, vehicles, even ambulances, were used to protest political actions in various towns.

Preparations are underway to use transportation vehicles in another political protest action, the so-called star march. During the period of acute shortages of spare parts and fuel for vehicles which should be used according to their allocation, one cannot tolerate actions which deepen the crisis situation in road transportation or further antistate aims. The orderdoes not apply to pilgrimages connected with the religious cult.

RAKOWSKI, SZCZEPANSKI ATTEND WARSAW MEETING

LD150339 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Deputy Jan Szczepanski attended a session of the Council of Elders [the leadership of various parties' deputies' clubs] in Warsaw today.

The session participants acquainted themselves with the progress to date of the Sejm's work on the bills on trade unions, state enterprises, and the self-government of workforces in state enterprises. The council expressed its opinion that the work on these bills should be intensified. The open character of the work was emphasized and the need to use the comments and opinions of social organizations and trade unions was stressed. The program for the Sejm's work in the coming weeks was also discussed.

CZYREK TO HOLD TALKS WITH MAUROY, GENSCHER

LD171156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, will hold talks with French Premier Pierre Mauroy in Paris today. The two will discuss Polish-French relations and some important international issues. Minister Czyrek will visit the FRG tomorrow where he will meet deputy chancellor and foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Their talks will be devoted to bilateral relations and some international issues.

CEAUSESCU MEETS VISITING U.S. CONGRESSMEN

AU141405 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received at Snagov the delegation of the Agriculture Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress led by E. de la Garza, Democratic congressman from the state of Texas and chairman of the committee, who are visiting our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] The delegation includes: William C. Wampler, Republican congressman from Virginia and minority leader of the Agriculture Committee; Thomas Hagedorn, Republican congressman from Minnesota; Ronald C. Marlenee, Republican congressman from Montana; and other congressmen.

The meeting was attended by Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Juliu Fejes, secretary of the GNA Commission for Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation; Tiberiu Muresan, member of the Agriculture, Silviculture and Water Management Commission of the GNP; as well as Herbert Kaiser, U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim in Bucharest.

The delegation head extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings on behalf of President Ronald Reagan. Thanking the guest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked him to extend best wishes to the U.S. President. The delegation head thanked the Romanian head of state for this meeting and expressed profound satisfaction at meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu, visiting our country and discussing ways and means to expand Romanian-U.S. relations.

Greeting the delegation members, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn expressed satisfaction at this visit of the U.S. congressmen and assessed that it will contribute to better mutual understanding and to the further expansion of relations between Romania and the United States. The sides exchanged views on cooperation between the two countries, particularly in agriculture. They pointed out the important role developing on parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries of promoting good ties between Romania and the United States, strengthening friendship between our peoples and expanding cooperation in resolving the great problems facing mankind to the benefit of all states, regardless of their size, economic power and social and political system.

During the talk, the sides also discussed certain international topics. They stressed that the current international situation requires greater efforts to halt the aggravation of the international climate, to resume and consolidate the policy of detente, cooperation and respect for national independence and to peacefully resolve tension and conflict in various parts of the world through negotiations. The exchange of views also dealt with issues concerning international perace and detente. The sides stressed the need to begin adopting measures to preserve and guarantee the balance of power, not by increasing the arms race and manufacturing and improving new weapons, but rather by taking concrete steps, under strict international control, to reduce military expenditures and armaments. The sides pointed out that halting the arms race and attaining disarmament, primarily of the nuclear type, is in accordance with the desire for peace of all peoples; such measures would save important funds that could be used to assist the economic development of countries lagging behind.

The sides also emphasized the need to make efforts to develop agriculture in the developing countries, as an important part of their socioeconomic progress, and the importance of the aid to be granted by the developed states in drafting programss to eliminate hunger and and undernourishment and to ensure ever better living conditions for the citizens of the world, thus ensuring cooperation between all peoples.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

More on Visiting Congressmen

AU151412 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Aug (AGERPRES)--The members of the delegation of the Agriculture Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, led by E. de la Garza, who are paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, had an interview with Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and with Ion Stanciu, deputy minister.

The same day the guests visited the "30 Decembrie" state farm enterprise.

The charge d'affaires A.I. of the USA in Bucharest, Herbert Kaiser gave a dinner in honour of the American guests. Partipating were Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, other Romanian officials.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DORONJSKI'S DEATH

AU141938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Aug (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, sent a telegram to Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, which reads:

I have learned with deep sorrow about the death of Comrade Stevan Doronjski, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, loyal son of the Yugoslav peoples, outstanding personality of the revolutionary and working-class movement in Yugoslavia, close friend of the Romanian people, militant for the development of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations of friendship and collaboration.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council and of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people as well as on my own behalf I address the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, all communists and friendly Yugoslav peoples sincerest condolences over the heavy loss suffered.

Being at the side of the Yugoslav peoples at this momemt of deep sorrow I express our sincere compassion to the bereaved family.

More Condolences

AU151358 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Aug (AGERPRES)--Related to the termination of Stefan Doronjski, member of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, condolences were presented at the Bucharest embassy of that country, on August 15.

On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, on behalf of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government condolences were conveyed by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Petru Enache, alternate member of the executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council; and by other officials.

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS SCINTEIA ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU151425 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Aug (AGERPRES)--Attended by President Nicolae Ceausescu, by other party and state leaders, a festive meeting took place in Bucharest on August 15, to mark the day of the press and the radio and television and the 50th anniversary of SCINTEIA newspaper.

President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at this festive meeting. The editor-in-chief of the newspaper, Constantin Mitea, outlined the activity and concerns of the newspaper. Executives of several press institutions, newspapers and magazines, representatives of working people addressed messages of salute to the SCINTEIA collectivity.

Within the meeting newspaper SCINTEIA was awarded the order "Victoria Socialismului" [Victory of Socialism].

More on SCINTEIA

AU141830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Aug (AGERPRES)--Marking the anniversary of 50 years since the publication of the first issue of SCINTEIA newspaper, a session of scientific papers was arranged on August 14 at the museum of the history of the Communist Party, of the revolutionary and democratic movement in Romania.

Attending were executives and other journalists from the leading publications, from the radio and television, from the Romanian news agency, AGERPRES, printing workers and other working people of Bucharest, party activists.

The papers read on the occasion highlighted the traditions of the communist, worker and democratic press in Romania and enlarged upon the RCP conception regarding the place held and the role played by the press in the work of socialist construction in the homeland, in the system of Romanian democracy.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING MONGOLIAN ENVOY

AU141629 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Bamdariyn Dugersuren, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to Bucharest, in connection with the conclusion of the latter's mission in our country. The sides had a talk which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-CSSR COOPERATION TALKS--During the visit he is paying to the CSSR, Comrade Ion Ursu, first vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, conducted talks with Ladislav Supka, CSSR minister of technological and investment promotion, on scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. "At the end of the talks a protocol was signed regarding expanding that cooperation, as well as production-sharing and cooperation in the field of scientific precision and control instruments and industrial lasers between Romania and the CSSR." [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Aug 81 p 6 AU]

MORE ON DEATH OF STEVAN DORONJSKI, FUNERAL

Presidency, LCY Statement

LD141538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1036 GMT 14 Aug 81

["Statement by LCY Central Committee Presidium and SFRY Presidency on the death of Stevan Doronjski"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG)--It is with profound grief that we inform the working class, the membership and organizations of the LCY, working people, citizens and young people of Yugoslavia that Comrade Stevan Doronjski, prominent revolutionary, one of Comrade Tito's direct associates for many years and member of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium, passes away at 2240 on 13 August.

Although his health was poor for several years, Comrade Stevan Doronjski did not abandon the responsible party and state tasks which were entrusted to him but carried them out selflessly and successfully up to the very end.

The loss of Comrade Stevan Doronjski is a great loss to the ranks of consistent fighters for Tito's policy, the revolutionary struggle of the LCY, the working class and our nations and nationalities, and to national and social liberation, the victory and development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and the socialist community of all our nations and nationalities and to socialist Yugoslavia's independence and nonalignment.

He has left our ranks when the League of Communists and the whole of our society are waging a resolute battle to resolve the complex problems of the material and social development of the Yugoslav community of free producers, at a time when revolutionary personalities--people of rich political and organizational experience, high class-conciousness and a high degree of principle and authority--are so necessary to our society. Therefore our loss is even greater, for the League of Communists, the working class and all our nations and nationalities.

His militant persistence and creativity placed Comrade Stevan Doronjski among the ranks of workers who in the fire of the struggle, from being members of prewar progressive youth groups and secretaries of the Communist Youth Alliance of Yugoslavia, developed into youth leaders and organizers of the uprising, the national liberation war and socialist construction, and then became the most prominent party and state leaders, always broadly linked with working people and citizens.

The revolutionary path of Comrade Stevan Doronjski, which spanned almost 45 years, coincided completely with the most serious, turbulent and also the brightest periods of our history. This path was inseparably linked with the origin and growth of our revolutionary youth movement, one of the basic forces of armed revolution, with the expansion and training of party organizations as organizers and leaders of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in the revolutionary struggle for freedom and people's power, with the renewal of the war-ravanged country and with the construction of socialist self-management. For decades Comrade Stevan Doronjski took part directly in adopting basic party and state decisions and standpoints, and contributed to their ideological development and realization in the struggle for the constant strengthening of the role of the working class as the basic social subject.

Comrade Stevan Doronjski fought persistently for the realization of the program and aims and policy of the LCY. In words and deeds he was uncompromising in defending the interests and gains of our socialist revolution in the face of pressures and attacks by nationalists and all other internal and foreign enemies of our socialist community of equal nations and nationalities, of socialist self-management and our independent and nonaligned policy. He was a great worker for the permanent development of the role of the League of Communists in accordance with contemporary conditions and the development of new methods of work and activity in our political system of socialist self-management democracy.

He took an active part in the democratization of relations in the LCY and society, linking activity by communists and basic organizations with practice, the basic needs and problems of working people and citizens. In the leaderships he contributed to the consistent application and promotion of collective work and joint and individual responsibility.

Comrade Stevan Doronjski fought uncompromisingly for the affirmation of the independent and nonaligned policy of the SFRY and LCY in international relations and in the worldwide workers and communist movement as well as for active solidarity with all the forces of revolution, democracy and progress.

As was the case with his many other functions, he carried out the posts of vice president of the SFRY Presidency and president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium with full responsibility.

He will long remain in the memories of all our working people, also because he had the difficult and honorable duty of taking leave of Comrade Tito before all our citizens and the whole world on behalf of Yugoslav communists.

[Signed] The LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency.

Died of Cancer

LD141215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Summary] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG)--The group of doctors tending Stevan Doronjski have issued a statement on the causes of his death. Doronjski had a malignant tumor in his one remaining kidney and this spread to the liver, thus weakening both. This led to a weakening of his vital functions and he died as a result at 2240 yesterday.

Mojsov Eulogy

AU141507 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1116 GMT on 14 August carries a live relay of the commemorative session of the organs and organizations of the federation in the Great Hall of the SFRY Assembly in Belgrade in connection with the death of Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Reporting from the Assembly hall, correspondent Kosta Krajincanic says that the session is attended by members of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium, representatives of all sociopolitical organizations and other organs and organizations of the federation, the president of the SFRY Assembly, the president of the Federal Executive Council and other high officials as well as delegations of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces and delegations of Belgrade, Novi Sad and the Krcedin local community, the native town of Stevan Doronjski.

At 1117 GMT an unidentified speaker opens the commemorative session and calls on all to pay homage to Stevan Doronjski with a minute of silence. He then asks Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to deliver the eulogy for Doronjski.

At 1118 GMT, Lazar Mojsov begins his speech, saying: "Comrades, we have been left without our Comrade Stevan. Stevan Doronjski has died, Stevan Doronjski, a revolutionary and fighter, a man of quiet nature but a courageous and tireless fighter of our revolution who, being always in its front ranks, has left a deep mark behind him.

The LCY has been left poorer by the loss of a very valuable man but also richer for the valuable revolutionary work that Stevan Doronjski left as his legacy to us and to coming generations."

Recalling that Doronjski began that work in his early youth as a student of the Karlovac secondary school and as a member of the union of the Yugoslav Communist Youth and in his activity among young workers, peasants and secondary school youth in 1937, Mojsov then traces Doronjski's life and work in the prewar period as a student of Belgrade University, in his many and various responsible positions during the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution and during the entire postwar period. Noting that Doronjski was the initiator of the resistance struggle in the plains of Srem in 1941 and was political commissar of the first Podunavlje partisan detachment, Mojsov especially points out that "the Srem partisans opened new vistas in the liberation struggle for the Srem and Vojvodina people and demonstrated the multiple possibilities for partisan warfare in the plains, something that represents an experience of invaluable importance for the concept of our all-people's defense."

Mojsov continues by then noting that in the postwar period Stevan Doronjski continued with undiminished enthusiasm the struggle to rebuild the war-devastated country and lay the foundations of the new society of the socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslaiva of Tito. He then points out that Doronjski was entrusted with the most important tasks in the SFRY, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, fulfilling all these tasks with equal responsibility. He "tirelessly struggled to ensure the wide and active participation of the youth in the general efforts of the workers class and all progressive forces of the society in developing socialist self-management and the real equality and togetherness of our peoples and nationalities, in supressing the bureaucartic-technocratic, nationalist and anarcho-liberalist opposition, in overcoming various external pressures on our country and in asserting Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy."

"He was unwavering in his belief in the profound link between the essential historical orientations of the League of Communists and the vital aspirations of the younger generation and advocated the active participation of the youth in fulfilling the revolutioanry tasks of socialist development." Mojsov also stresses that "Comrade Doronjski made an extraordinarily great contribution to realizing the brotherhood and unity and complete and real equality of all peoples and nationalities in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY. Our party and Comrade Tito always had in him a great and unwavering fighter for strengthening our unity and socialist togetherness." During the entire postwar period he consistently and persistently strove to overcome everything that made our international relations difficult and harmed our togetherness. "He made an invaluable contribution to unmasking nationalism and pseudo-liberalism in Vojvodina and Serbia in the seventies," Mojsov recalls. Doronjski saw in the constitutional changes, in the strengthening of the associated labor and in a quicker development of self-management, a great chance for further enriching the intranational relations, and in this connection attached special importance to the unity of the workers class, as the decisive cohesive forces of Yugoslavia.

"Performing in the last years of his life the most responsible duties in the society and the League of Communists as vice president of the SFRY Presidency and then as chairman and president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Comrade Doronjski manifested the entire breadth and wealth of his revolutionary experience of many years as well as his clear orientation and determination to follow the main directions of our revolution." Mojsov then points out that during "the difficult days of Tito's illness and death, Stevan Doronjski, occupying the most important position in the League of Communists, totally devoted himself to the efforts to compensate as much as possible for the loss of Tito and to strengthen our progress along the road on which Tito led us."

Despite his illness, Doronjski entered the greatest battles of the League of Communists and all other progressive forces of our society in the struggle for the continuity of our socialist revolution.

Doronjski contributed fully to the struggle for economic stabilization and firmly believed that there were no situations which could not be solved. He believed in changing the present, a change which he understood as "the need for the workers class to win at every stage of our development a new step in the direction of completely mastering the conditions, means and results of its own work." For this reason he stressed that the essence of economic stabilization was in the struggle for the new advance of self-management. He also resolutely advocated the elimination of various forms, primarily bureaucratic-technocratic, of alienation of the power of the working class, and only recently he proposed to the LCY Central Committee that "an analysis be made showing by what methods and ways the income and resources of expanded reproduction are being alienated from the working people within the associated labor," Mojsov reports in this connection.

Doronjski also sensed yet another threat coming from the same bureaucratic-statist source, the danger of a tendency of autarkic development and the encapsulation of the economy within the individual regions, republics and provinces. He believed that such an encapsulation creates fertile ground for strengthening nationalism. He advocated a consistent association of labor and pooling of resources on income-based relations as well as a strengthening of the economic motives of economic operations and the effect of economic laws in realizing income, Mojsov says, recalling that Doronjski expressed all these ideas in his report at the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee.

Doronjski devoted special attention to realizing the vanguard role of the League of Communists in our society, Mojsov points out and says: "I want to especially emphasize that, occupying the position of chairman and then president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Comrade Doronjski contributed greatly to implementing Tito's ideas on collective work and responsibility not only in the work of the Presidium but also beyond in the League of Communists and in society. In the spirit of our belief that the League of Communists must realize its leading role not from the position of power but instead as an internal factor of socialist self-management, Comrade Doronjski often emphasized that the leading role is not something that is given in advance but something that must continue to be confirmed in providing solutions for new problems appearing in the development of self-management.

Stevan Doronjski also demonstrated a lively interest in the theoretical preparation of the League of Communists, and, as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work, he encouraged comprehensive research work and scientific discussions on the revolutionary role of the League of Communists. In this respect he joined his open and critical attitude toward everything that jeopardizes the continuity of our revolution with his revolutionary optimism and his deep faith in the revolutionary potential of the subjective socialist forces of our society, Mojsov stresses and then points out the many and great human qualities of Stevan Doronjski. "In every position he acted as an equal associate and never as a superior. He never allowed his position to elevate him above the people or alienate him from them." He was one of that pleiad of our revolutionaries who carried the revolution on their shoulders and who lived with and for the revolution. We had in Doronjski "a capable architect of revolution of Tito's circle."

Only such great, profoundly popular and deeply class-oriented revolution as ours could produce a personality such as Stevan Doronjski, Mojsov says and concludes: "Assembled here to pay tribute to the comprehensive and rich creative work of Comrade Doronjski, it is difficult for us to reconcile ourselves with the fact that he is no longer among us.

Only until recently he was still outlining the ideas and plans which he was preparing to carry out together with us. Death cut him down at his peak. He burned too early in the fire of the revolutionary struggle. His physical departure from our ranks is a heavy loss for the LCY, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Socialist Republic of Serbia and all peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia. We are filled with a sorrow beyond expression because of this great loss. Our consolation may be our sense of pride that we had in our ranks a capable fighter who left behind him the work worthy of life, the work which will not only constantly remind us of a comrade and fellow combatant but will also constantly oblige us to continue, with the devotion and militancy characteristic of him, the work for the great cause of further realizing the goals of our revolution. Eternal glory and gratitude to our Comrade Stevan."

Mojsov ends his speech at 1150 GMT. An unidentified speaker then closes the commemorate session, and the relay ends at 1151 GMT.

Djuranovic Eulogy

LD150414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1747 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG)--I got to know Comrade Stevan Doronjski in the first postwar years. He had been organizational secretary of the Central Committee of the Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia [SKOJ] and I was in the youth leadership of the Provincial Committee of SKOJ in Montenegro. In that period, which is characterized by the exceptional enthusiasm of the young, the great efforts made for the country's rehabilitation, the great self-sacrifices and the very great uncertainties for our country--particularly in 1948--Stevan Doronjski was at the very top of both the Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia and the National Youth of Yugoslavia.

I must say that my first impression of these contacts was that he was a man who has very serene and fairly quiet by nature, but someone who was already a steeled revolutionary who had behind him the experience of the national liberation struggle and the great lessons of the revolution.

In those days when much was demanded from young people, he had truly made the impression of being both serene and resolute, quiet yet persistent. He was close to us SKOJ leaders. Perhaps the closeness between the two of us had a specific note, because he had worked with my brother in the Provincial Committee of SKOJ in Vojvodina during the war. My brother was later killed, and their great comradeship and friendship was in some way transferred to our own relationship. Thus we have been great comrades and friends.

Considerably later, in fact in the last few years, I had the good fortune of again cooperating directly with Comrade Doronjski. The tasks on which he worked and on which I worked had previously led us into different social environments, but in the last few years I had the opportunity to again cooperate directly with Comrade Stevan. He was already a full-fledged statesman, a complete personality with great experience in party management, with great experience which he had acquired in the major and responsible functions he had discharged.

Here at this point in time, when we take leave of him, when all of us, his comrades are gripped by infinite pain, I would now like to stress his exceptional concern for cadres. He was one of those leaders in our LCY who--from the moment I got to know him, right up to the last minute--had always showed exceptional concern for cadres. He was always sincere toward them. He helped comrades.

His critical words directed at comrades were not severe in tone, but they were accurate. His assessments and observations were all-embracing. He spoke in a way which was more in the nature of advice than criticism, more help than reproach which does not help. In this respect Doronjski also learned a great deal from our President Tito, because he cooperated with him for a long time.

Mikulic Eulogy

LD150433 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1917 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG)--We are shattered by sorrow over the loss of a war comrade, prominent revolutionary, exemplary communist, Tito's cofighter, Comrade Stevan Doronjski.

I had the good fortune and exceptional satisfaction of working together and cooperating with Comrade Stevan at the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of being on friendly terms with him. Thus I learned to know a man of exceptional human virtues, a modest comrade, an exemplary communist and a sincere revolutionary from whom one could always hear and learn something. He was a man of few words. He spoke of that which he had thought out, of what he was convinced; in a dialogue he was cooperative with a developed democratic culture. I always liked to exchange views with Comrade Stevan, because one could trust Stevan and tell him even that of which one was not convinced.

He entered the Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia [SKOJ] at a time that both SKOJ and our party had been renewed by Tito's return to the country. In the struggles which he had waged under our party's leadership, Stevan had grown to be a prominent youth leader. He belonged to the generation of SKOJ leaders who had worked with Ivo Lola Ribar. He remained young until the end of his life. He participated in all actions and struggles of the League of Communists with all his physical and intellectual strength.

It has already been said that Stevan had been Tito's close associate. Tito valued Stevan highly as an exemplary communist and revolutionary whose views and practice had been in full agreement.

On this occasion too it should be stressed that Stevan had a sophisticated sensitivity in relation to the nationality question and the equality of nations and nationalities. Born in his multinational Vojvodina, Stevan understood at a very early age that unity and brotherhood of our people represented the condition of their existence and happy future. Therefore, he, fought for brotherhood and the equality of members of all our nations and nationalities with the passion of a revolutionary. He always fought a fierce battle against nationalists and chauvinists, in their own nation.

The federal system, for which the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia had opted as far back as the second session of the anti-fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia and which we have further developed and formed in the postwar period and especially enshrined in the new Constitution, had always been for Stevan the condition of stability and of the defense of our country's independence. It is on the work of revolutionaries such as our Stevan that present and future generations of fighters for socialist self-mangement; for the country's independence; for peace and equitable relations between peoples and states, between communist and workers' and other progressive parties and movements in the world, will be educated.

Stevan is certain to remain in lasting memory for all of us, and particularly in the memory of his close comrades.

Buried in Novi Sad

LD152218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Summary] Novi Sad, 15 Aug (TANJUG)--The mortal remains of Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, were buried in Novi Sad today with the highest military and social honors. Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, was among those who bid farewell to Doronjski.

Kraigher Speech

LD152254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Speech by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, at funeral of Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium, in Novi Sad on 15 August]

[Text] Novi Sad, 15 Aug (TANJUG)--Cruel illness and death have taken Comrade Stevo from our ranks and from the responsible duties which he carried out with the devotion and passion of a revolutionary. He died in his prime, at the peak of creativity, just at the time when we needed him most.

Stevo Doronjski belongs to the category of strong personalities of our revolution which developed and were formed as revolutionaries in conditions of complex and aggravated contradictions of the old Yugoslavia, and in the struggle to open prospects to emerge from such a situation. Difficult years of the economic crisis, class polarization, impoverishment of villages, backward agriculture and a ruthlessly exploited working class whose social problems grew together with its number were social characteristics of the time and circumstances in which the revolutionary awareness of Stevo Doronjski as a young man was born and formed.

Growing up in hard conditions of the everyday struggle for existence in a working family in a Srem village, very early on he witnessed and experienced the cruel nature of living conditions of working peasants and the vital link between solving basic questions of their living conditions and development and the class struggle of the proletariat. This knowledge grew in him together with the knowledge based on the multinational composition of Vojvodina, where working people had to face identical problems regardless of which nation or nationality they belonged to. All this made him aware very early on that only a common struggle of the working class, led by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, could open up prospects for a better and more dignified life, and provide a way out of poverty in villages and cities, and equality and free development of all the nations and nationalities.

From the beginning to the end Stevan Doronjski's life was a life of a fighter, revolutionary and builder of a new world--a world of socialism. When he was 16 years old, as a member of the Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia [SKOJ] at the grammar school in Sremski Karlovci, he joined the revolutionary youth movement and was involved in very lively and fruitful activity among the young, becoming noted as an able agitator, propagandist and organizer.

Stevan Doronjski started his studies at Belgrade University during the turbulent years on the eve of World War II, having already gained significant experiences as a revolutionary activist and organizer. His stay and the strong and progressive student movement at Belgrade University, one of the most important bastions in the struggle against the regime which did not represent the interests of the people and against the fascistization of the country, have a significant place in Comrade Doronjski's life.

As a student he did not leave Srem but used all his time and every opportunity for organized propaganda work among village, working class and school youth. The historic value and range of this hard work and revolutionary activity became apparent in the number of young people from Srem and Vojvodina who took part in the national liberation struggle and revolution.

Great historic changes and moments create their own personalities who in their turn prepare and realize such events. In Stevan Doronjski our revolutionary movement and national liberation struggle found a steadfast and unforgettable fighter.

At the age of 20, Doronjski, as the most responsible officer of the SKOJ and member of the appropriate party forums, together with older revolutionaries played a prominent role in the preparations for and starting of the uprising in Srem and in organizing and spreading the national liberation struggle in Vojvodina. Stevan Doronjski's contribution is firmly established in actions to prevent the Chetnik counterrevolution in Srem, in an increasing brotherly cooperation and struggle of working people of all the nations and nationalities in Vojvodina, and in defeating organized and brutal activity of the reaction and various other quisling followers.

During the entire national liberation struggle, Comrade Stevan carried out the most responsible duties in the leadership of SKOJ and the party in Srem and Vojvodina. A significant part of his revolutionary work at that time was his agitation and propaganda work in organizing cooperation with newspapers and periodicals. The work of the youth tribune and leader of SKOJ and of youth of Vojvodina--of Comrade Stevan Doronjski--is built into the mass development of the uprising in Vojvodina, and in particular in Srem, in the strengthening of SKOJ and USACJ [United Federation of Antifascist Youth of Yugoslavia] and in including thousands and thousands of young people and pioneers in the national liberation movement as well as [words indistinct] brigades which became famous throughout Yugoslavia.

Comrade Stevan incorporated the experience acquired, the revolutionary elan and energy, the talent of organizer and politician and his great prestige and trust acquired through revolutionary work in all the great ventures and stages of our country's revolutionary transformation. With his name and contributions are linked the establishing of the mass organization of the socialist youth of Yugoslavia, the first famous brigades on large youth labor drives and the resistance which the young people extended in 1948 to the efforts by Stalin and the Cominform to separate them from Comrade Tito and the revolutionary course of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia.

When our country faced new and unexpected challenges and tribulations resulting from the Cominform blockade, Comrade Stevan Doronjski began the next phase of the revolutionary struggle in Vojvodina, Serbia and Yugoslavia.

In also overcoming difficulties in resolving the problems imposed by the struggle with Stalin and against the bloackade of the Cominform countries, in setting in train the production potentials of Vojvodina in the difficult conditions of the colonization and of the consequences resulting from the war, in consolidating and spreading the achievements of the national liberation struggle in the first post war years, the name and devotion of Comrade Stevan is incorporated. The resolution of the fundamental issues of life in the impoverished conditions of the devastated homeland, in the struggle against hunger and for the supply of towns and of the growing and new industrial centers, the resolution of the pressing issues of the working class and citizens when socialist construction and industrialization was in full swing, help for people to adapt themselves to the new environment in those difficult years, everything which Vojvodina in particular carried out so persistently in that difficult period--all this is linked with his name and his contribution.

He was one of those fighters and cadres of the revolution who knew how to be enthusiastic about achievements and results, but he never succumbed to self-satisfaction. He always searched for something better, new and more modern. It is with his contributions and constant concern to ensure better conditions of life of the working people that the achievements reached in modern industry, and in particular in the modern agricultural production on social estates, by large agricultural-industrial combines, in which world scientific achievements have been applied and realized, in the linking up of individual agricultural producers and the social estates and in the development of cooperatives are permeated.

His contribution is also incorporated in the overcoming of various forms of resistance and prejudices in developing equality and togetherness of numerous nations and nationalities in Vojvodina on the basis of socialist self-management and humanism. He used all his rich experience and knwoledge acquired in working out the statute of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

Great merit also goes to Comrade Stevan for developing the consciousness that self-management is a class aspiration and the interest of workers and that it is capable, by permeating all the fields of social life, of building social relations which do not represent something between democracy and etatism but that self-management represents a new quality in the development of socialist democracy, a quality which fundamentally changes everything it touches. He looked upon and saw autonomy through the comprehensive development of socialist self-management because it ensures genuine, equitable and lasting togetherness of nations and nationalities in Vojvodina--the integration of the nations and nationalities of Vojvodina with all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. From these positions, by carrying out responsible duties in the Republic of Serbia and in the Federation, he fought for and unswervingly contributed his whole life to the construction of socialist self-managing relations and democracy in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, to the unity and togetherness of nations and nationalities in it and in the SFRY, continuously searching for and contributing to solutions which would strengthen the economic base of equality and togetherness of our multinational community.

With the strength and conviction of a true revolutionary, Comrade Stevan fought for self-managing socialist relations and that system, believing that only on this basis could all the self-managing, democratic, human and national rights and their affirmation be ensured. With the resolve with which he opposed bureaucratism, nationalism, liberalism and other aspects of ideological deviations, he built himself into all our achievements and victories, into our clear perspective and the continuity of the revolution.

By continuously and devotedly working in the most responsible state and party functions, he also fought for and contributed to the affirmation of the nonaligned policy and Nonaligned Movement as the only alternative for today's world in its desire for peace and equality, for cooperation and a more equitable world economic order. On Comrade Tito's peace missions and in carrying out the tasks of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium concerning Yugoslavia's closer ties and cooperation with other countries, on missions of consolidating and strengthening the principles on which the Nonaligned Movement is based, he visited, in the last few years alone, a large number of countries in various continents of the world.

At the time of Comrade Tito's illness and death, he occupied the most responsible post in the LCY and he experienced and bore everything difficult and responsible which this duty and circumstances imposed. At this moment when we are saying farewell to him for the last time, intertwined in our thoughts and feelings are his and the words he spoke when, on behalf of the LCY, he said farewell to Comrade Tito.

The image of the man, communist and revolutionary is also reflected by the words which he spoke when he received the Order of the Hero of Socialist Labor: "The revolution is the best part of my life. And if it were not the biggest part, I would be happy if I were able to say without reservation that revolution is my life and my faith and that what I have given it has been more than returned whenever I look at our society within a period of four decades, between the time I entered the revolution and now." And furthermore, "We have never expected gifts from life but we did fight for the biggest gift--for the possibility to build life and to measure it not by its length but by deeds."

He built his youth and his whole life into the revolution and the revolution repaid him by its youth and made him young.

In one of his last messages to the young people, Stevan stressed that revolution goes on, the generations which grow up continue its march, and what ensures the continuity of the revolution is its ideological and moral line which links times and generations. As always in the past, the continuity of the revolution today also demands bold, highly moral, courageous people who do not hesitate in any situation whatsoever. These ethical values which Stevan Doronjski personally had, having always been in the mainstream of the revolution, were transferred in words and deeds to new generations in which he had a powerful faith.

The man who placed the very elan of his youth, his talent, his energy of a fighter and his human nobility and his humanism in the historical mission of the workers' movement will live on in the work which this movement has created and creates.

In saying farewell to him for the last time, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on behalf of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities, I thank him for everything which he did for the SFRY and for the happiness of its nations and nationalities, for the strengthening and for the strength of their working class and all working people.

Eternal glory to Comrade Stevan Doronjski.

CURRENT QUESTIONS DISCUSSED AT PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD161950 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Aug (TANJUG)--The Presidency of Yugoslavia, presided over by President of the Presidency Sergej Kraigher, held a session here today. It discussed some current questions of Yugoslavia's internal and foreign policy.

AZEM VLASI SEES KOSOVO SITUATION IMPROVING

LD141216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG)--Azem Vlasi, president of the Socialist Alliance of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo and since recently member of the League of Communists of Kosovo Provincial Committee, with optimism views the process of the consolidation of conditions in Kosovo.

In the interview published in the latest issue of the Belgrade weekly NIN, Azem Vlasi states that a new awareness, especially of the actual causes of the "Kosovo events", nationalism, techno-bureaucracy and other negative phenomena, has in great measure come to prevail among communists in Kosovo.

Azem Vlasi, a young and dynamic political figure, assesses as fundamental that people in Kosovo have come to realize that they must persist in the stabilization and that there is no other course.

Reviewing what has been accomplished in Kosovo over the past four months, Vlasi states: "The first result is the swelling consciousness of the actual character and essence of the enemy and counter-revolutionary activity. We have succeeded in unmasking and explaining the goals of the forces which were preparing the counter-revolution attempt."

This has been accomplished, Vlasi says, as a result of an intensive and organized social-political action, which has been indispensable.

Vlasi maintains that, regardless of the intensity of the social-political action, it would be unrealistic to expect the situation in Kosovo to be fully stabilized soon, since the enemy action was prepared over a longer period of time and various forces drawn into it.

Azem Vlasi, who had held the post of president of the Yugoslav youth union, states in NIN that the enemy is changing its tactics in Kosovo. The enemy is spreading misinformation and inscribing slogans.

Vlasi says that there is reliable evidence that the slogans are inscribed by small organized groups in different places with a view to creating the impression in the public that they are numerically strong.

Noting that the enemy forces are spreading pessimism in connection with Yugoslavia's economic difficulties, Vlasi underlines the necessity of, in addition to continuing the action against the enemy, taking more decisive steps for solving acute development problems.

"No consolidation of political conditions in Kosovo is possible without achieving economic stabilization and promoting socialist self-management relations", Vlasi states.

Referring to personnel and cadre changes in the Province of Kosovo, Vlasi states that the responsibility of the individuals holding social-political posts has been realistically evaluated.

The Socialist Alliance of Kosovo president assesses that the Autonomous Province of Kosovo has many able and ready individuals to pursue the political action.

Explaining why younger generations have in greater measure been influenced by nationalism, Vlasi says: "We did not work enough with them, we did little to improve their social status and uncertainty in terms of employment. This remains one of our main tasks".

Vlasi notes that the illusion was harboured that the fact that "we are a democratic socialist society automatically provides for a correct upbringing of the young". "This has been shown as incorrect, and nationalism has known how to make use of it", Vlasi adds.

Referring to the unfavorable professional structure of the young who have graduated from schools of higher learning (mainly humanitarian studies), Vlasi underlines the need for planning in this field and for retraining the young to meet the requirements of both Kosovo and Yugoslavia as a whole.

This, Vlasi assesses, must be accompanied with the restructuring of the economy and investments and the turning to (?tertiary) activities and the agriculture.

Vlasi maintains that the mass media must continue intensively engaged on informing the public about the activities underway in Kosovo.

PRISTINA COURT SENTENCES FIVE 'INSTIGATORS'

LD161948 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 16 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 16 Aug (TANJUG)--The district court in Pristina has sentenced five people to terms of between four and 11 years. The five were the instigators of and the most aggressive participants in the hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations which took place in Podujevo, the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo, early in April this year.

Abdullah Rama, 21, a student, and Nedzmi Baluaj, 32, a teacher, were each sentenced to 11 years.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL ON CURRENT ISSUES

LD142018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 14 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG)--The representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs today answered some questions put to him by the TANJUG diplomatic editor, including questions on some recent international developments, concerning the decision by the United States to produce the neutron bomb, which has provoked great concern among the international public and the governments of some countries. The representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said:

"Yugoslavia's position on disarmament has always favored competition leading to the strengthening of confidence rather than the strengthening of intimidation. This means that we favor universal detente and continued efforts to reduce international tension.

"The Yugoslav public has received with deep regret and concern the news about the U.S. decision to start manufacturing the neutron bomb, which makes the spiral of the arms race still more dangerous.

"Yugoslavia is resolutely in favor of continued efforts by the international community to stop the arms race and to begin the process of disarmament. Yugoslavia considers that the first positive steps in this direction on the soil of Europe, where there is the greatest concentration of nuclear and other means of mass destruction, would be of special importance for strengthening general international security.

"The gravity of the international situation and the dangers facing peace and security in the world today demand an increased level of responsibility of the existing military and political alliance and great powers and their greater possible restraint in order to prevent the already very tense situation in the world from becoming still worse."

The next question referred to the situation created by the arrest of Musa Hoti, the murderer of the employee of the Yugoslav Embassy, Djeric.

"The criminal is finally in the hands of the Belgian Police," he said. "We expect the competent Belgian organs to conduct an objective and detailed investigation and to pronounce a suitable punishment for the person who committed this grave crime.. By this and other necessary measures, we hope that the Belgian authorities will prevent the continuation of terrorist and other anti-Yugoslav activity in Belgium which is incompatible with the existing international norms and relations between the two countries.

"We would like to believe that the arrest of the criminal Hoti would soon be followed by the capture and prosecution of the perpetrator of the terrorist attack on the SFRY Embassy in Brussels on 14 July 1981, on which occasion the employees Anakioski and Spindler were gravely injured, as well as of perpetrators of other terrorist crimes in Brussels and Belgium against SFRY citizens and interests."

In assessing the outcome of the recent ministerial meeting in the Mexican town of Cancun, which was devoted to economic problems, the representative of the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat said:

"We assess as positive the outcome of the ministerial meeting of 22 industrially developed and developing countries, held in Cancun on 1 and 2 August. We believe that with agreement reached on all the most important issues, real possibilities have been created for success during the meeting of heads of state or government of these countries, to be held in the same Mexican town on 22 and 23 October. Thus, the basic task of the preparatory ministerial meeting has been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

"Bearing in mind the working atmosphere at the above-mentioned ministerial meeting, we believe that the summit will provide an opportunity for a constructive exchange of views on the main problems of the international economic cooperation and development, and this should in fact be the basic theme of that meeting.

"We consider particularly important the fact that the foreign ministers of 22 countries reached a consensus in favor of a functional link between the summit and the need for agreement about beginning global negotiations. This in itself confirms that the preparatory meeting was a positive international event."

Finally, asked if he sees a way out of the situation that has arisen following the recent brutal attacks by Israel on Lebanon, on the Palestinian and Lebanese population--attacks which have seriously worsened the prospects for a lasting and just solution of the Palestine question and the Middle East crisis by political means and through negotiations--the representative of the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat replied:

"The intervention of the United Nations and of the international public as well as the the mediation role in halting Israel's aggression in Lebanon and stopping the fighting provide certain hope in the sense of a general understanding about the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on territories occupied in the June 1967 war, and about the need to accept the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, its equal participation in resolving the Middle East crisis and its decisionmaking responsibility on the fate of the Palestinian people."

DRAGOSAVAC, OTHERS, MEET WITH JAPANESE CP OFFICIAL

LD151722 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Aug (TANJUG)--Dusan Dragosavac, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, talked today with Tomyo Nishizawa, vice-chairman of the Presidium of Japan's Communist Party Central Committee, who is on a working visit to Yugoslavia now at the invitation of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee.

Current international questions were discussed: Special emphasis was laid on the need to intensify efforts of all the world's progressive and democratic forces to stop the present unfavorable international trends, overcome the slowdown in international tension-easing, discontinue the arms race and establish a new international economic order. In this connection, particular stress was placed on the importance and role of the Nonaligned Movement in present complex international circumstances.

Asserting that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the JCP were friendly and substantial, both sides voiced their belief that they would further develop with success.

Also today, Tomyo Nishizawa had a talk with Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, and transmitted to him the JCP Central Committee's condolences for the passing away of Stevan Doronjski, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee and the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

In an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding by which two parties' relations are characterized, Nishizawa and Culafic talked on the LCY and the JCP activities internally and internationally, on the international situation and on possibilities for a further promotion of cooperation between the LCY and the JCP.

BRIEFS

AIR TRAVEL AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA--The Yugoslav airline JAT and the Bulgarian airline Balkan have signed a contract to operate a pool for their flights between Belgrade and Sofia. As of 17 August, Balkan will fly the route twice weekly and JAT once weekly. The risks and profits will be shared between the two airlines. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Aug 81 p 5 AU]